

# THE POSING OF THE PARTS:

OR,  
A MOST PLAINE AND EASIE  
WAY OF EXAMINING THE  
Accidence and Grammar, by Questions and  
Answers, arising directly out of the words  
of the Rules.

Whereby all Schollers may attaine most speedily to the perfect learning, full vnderstanding, and right vse thereof, for their happy proceeding in the Latine Tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schooles, and  
for the vse and delight of Masters and  
Schollers.

*The sixth Edition, corrected, and enlarged with most of the necessary questions inserted, both out of our Latine Syntaxis and other Authors, which are wanting in our English Rules.*

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*In omni disciplina, infirma est artis preceptio, sine summa assiduitate exercitationis.*

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TO THE VVOR-  
SHIPFULL, HIS MVCH  
RESPECTED FRIEND,  
MR. ABRAHAM JOHNSON, Coun-  
sailour at the Law, of Lincolnes  
Inne.

**M**any haue beeene the wel-willers & fartherers of my labours, for our Grammar-schoole: yet few there are to whom I owe more, than unto your worthy & louing Fathers, Mr Johnson and Mr.D.Chaderton, both for their direction and incouragement which they haue given me therin. Haing therfore bethought me to whom the questions of Grammar (which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Grammar most plaine & easie, and which containe the very ground of all) might most fitly appertaine; I find none, after those unto whom I haue dedicated my former Schoole-labours, to whom those doe more of duty belong than unto your selfe: that I may in some part rep. y unto you, or at least unto yours, that debt which I owe unto thes clues. And first for M Johnson your father: because he bath yeelded unto me the greatest helpe (next unto my Honorable Lord) in laying the foudation of all my School-trauels; both in settynge me more earnestly therunto, by his grane aduice, & also suppor-ting me by his bonnyt that I might be able the better to goe through with the Worke. Moreover, for that (besides his singular endeavours for the furtherance & advancement of all good Learning, whereof both in University-City and Countrey he hath givens/o good testimo-ny) I haue knowne none, who hath commoneere unto him, in his great care, that the best, speediest, surest and most easie wayes might bee found out, for all Schooles, according to our received Grammar, & most approued Schoole-Authors, and the same to bee made v-nerially knowne, that all, evn the meanest both Masters and Schollers, may proceed with delight, and all good Learning may goe happily forward. So for your father in law M.D.Chaderton:

## THE EPISTLE

because hee hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part of my labours; and to afford me his iudgement and censure therein, bnt hath also been pleased to afford some principall experiments, which himself hath obserued. Who therefore can iustly mistike, that I thus dedicate unto you, this first Ground-worke of our Grammar-school, contained in these questions? Whiche being rightly layd, it is concluded by the loynt consent of al th: learned, that the whole building must needs go most happily forward. Yea I dare be bold to affirme, that a scholler of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which he may learne together with his Accidence and Grammer; and that as soone as hee would learne the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall find such a furtherance to attaine those six helpe, of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall goe forward with all ease and chearfulness ever after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth hereof; I will first rebeare all the seuen markes which Socrates giueth, of him who is fittet to make the most excellent scholler, at our most learned School-master M. Askam hath set them downe. His hopefull scholler must bee, 1. Eupuris, that is, as hee expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of minde, and parts of body, meet to serue Learning; as, wit, will, tongue, voyce, face, stature and comlineesse. 2. Memor, that is, of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3. Iudiciorum, a louer of Learning; which loue will ouer-come the hardest learning in time: and without which, the scholler shall never attaine unto much. 4. Dilatorius, a louer of labour, one who still take paines at his book. 5. Distractus, one that is glad to heare and learne of others. 6. Curiosus, one that is apt to moue questions, desirous to search out any doubt, not ashamed nor afraid to aske, untill hee bee fully satisfied. 7. Amator: one that loneth to be praised of his father, master, or others for his well doing. A child of this nature, thus louing praise, will feruently loue and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learne of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helpe, though the two first be speciall benefits of nature, yet may they bee much increased and preferred (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect understanding of all the grounds of Grammer, through this plaine order, so directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the fine last, there will never any meanes be found, whereby they will more speedily be wrought, and ap-peare

## DEDICATORY.

pear in children, than heereby; when they can answere so readily and perfectly to every Grammar question. For this (if they be well applied) will winne them such loue from their masters, and parents, and also such praise and commendations from all who examine them, or heare them posed with so much ease through the plainnesse of it, as will make them to striue who shall carrie away most commendations; and so who shall take the most paines. And then the first Authors being seconded with the helpe of Grammaticall translations, so used as is prescribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficulty of all Schoole learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delightsome, as they shall never wax wearie in all their course, but be euer made more earnest to climbe up to the top of all good Learning. If it be objected, that questions of Accidence and Grammar haue bin set forth by others, I answer, that sundry haue indeed taken very profitable and commendable paines herein. To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholder; and these my Labours especially. And yet aiming at the same generall benefit, and furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can be offended if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they haue done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I haue endeauoured to gather one more plaine, easie full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their Labours of much more use to Schooles than euer heretofore, without iniuring any one of them, so far as I shall bee able. For besides that some points of principall use, and rising directly out of the Booke, are wanting in all them, which heere you shall finde, they haue moreover most of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence; or else distinctions of the Chapters are not observed, or they are set downe in too obscure termes, or ouer short for children to conceiue; that most both masters and schollers doe some cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are knowne in our Grammar Schooles. I haue therefore laboured to drise these so, as they may serue most fitly and easily for all schooles, according to the course which must of necessity

## THE EPISTLE, &c.

they bee taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remaine; which cannot bee altered, without very great inconueniences to Schooles, and setting both masters and schollers almost newly to begin, to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I haue also striuen to make them so plaine, that not onely teachers, but even the young scholers themselves may appose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I haue adioyned only for making the rest more cleare, I haue set an Asterisk upon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the booke, to vse or omit as the Master will, and a hand pointing as some places which are of most necessary use. For other questions (to the end that our young scholers may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may infit time be acquainted with all of them which shall bee most needfull: that nothing may be wanting herewm: to make our scholer a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents over against the rules to which they belong, as I haue done some already; or else in the end, most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulnessesse to those your gramefathers, who haue deserved so well of the Church of God, & of all good learning, that I wiste to keepe a perpetual memory of them; and will haue, as a pledge of my thankfull affection enuen unto your selfe for your ancient loue, and of my hearty desire to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my travells. Accept them as a witness of my unsained study for that good, which I trusst shall hereby be conuayed unto Schooles and all good learning, in making the first entrance so enuen, as that it may berrin in with all louing emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainment of my first labours, I shal be more encouraged to go forward with the worke during my life; until I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after me may supply whatsoeuer is wanting in my poore indenuours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I daily receive more comfort and encouragement. Iauuary, 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection,

JOHN BRINSLEY.

# TO THE PAIN-E- FVLL SCHOOLE-MASTER, DE- SIROVS TO REAPE SOVND

fruities of his labours.

**F**irst cause your Schöller, in learning his Accidence, and these other Rules of Grammar adioyned, to vnderstand them so well as your Leisure will serue ( at the first, according to the tenour of these questions or the like) to get them perfectly without booke, and to keepe them carefully by daily repetition of Parts.

2. After he hath so learned them, you shall finde it no losse of labour, if you exercise him for a moneth or six weekes space in answering to these questions; so to haue the meaning of the rules more fully, first of those without the asteriske or little starre; then, of those noted with the asteriskes which he will soone doe, hauing formerly learned the Rules without booke.

Thus may a whole Forme goe together.

3. I finde a singular benefit hereby in causing all my lowest to stand or sit together, and so my selfe, or some one to bestow halfe an howre or an howre, each euening in posing them according to these questions, one onely answering, the rest harkening; and especially in declining Nounes and Verbes, and in Coniugating, vntill they be very readie therein. This will bring much credit to the Schoole, a commendable strift among the children, and cause them to goe forward with vnderstanding and chearesunesse.

4. This may serue for a direction to the weaker sort,  
for

## *The Epistle to the School-masters.*

for examining, or Posing parts; whence the Booke hath the name.

Lastly, by this helpe, the children may learne to dispute scholler-like, one with another, beginning their question euer at an Italike Capitall Q. and so proceeding in all other questions depending thereon, vntill they come to another Italike Capitall Q. or chiefe question. Hereby the Childrens wits will bee maruelously sharpened, and they encouraged to proceede with all good audacity and ingenuous emulation.

**Make triall: and, finding the blessing,  
give God the glory.**

# THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENTE.

*Question.*

- W**hat Booke doe you leare? *Venerabilis.*
- A. The *Accidence.*
- Q. What booke is the *Accidence?* *A.*
- A. A booke which teacheth the first grounds of the Latine tongue.
- \* Q. Why is it called the \* *Accidence?* *A.*
- A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the *Accidents*; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.
- \* Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence* diuided? *A.*
- A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.
- \* Q. What meane you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech? *Venerabilis.*
- A. An *entering*, or *leading* in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.
- \* Q. What meane you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?
- A. The construing or framing, and setting together of the eight parts of speech.
- Q. Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?
- A. At *In speech.*
- Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech?
- A. At *For the distinguishing of words, &c.*
- B. And so I should adde *Q. What*
- \* Some think it to be so called of *Accedit*, as a thing coming to, or whereby the learners doe come to the Grammat, or enter first into the knowledge of the Latine tongue; but then it should be called the *Acceditence*, e. long, not *Accidence*, i. short.

## Of the eight parts of speech.

\* Speech is  
properly the  
uttering of our  
minde by  
words, or the  
words whereby  
we utter  
our mind.

\* Some make  
but four parts  
of spech,  
Noune, Verb,  
Aduerbe,  
Conjunction :  
because Pro-

nounes, & Par-  
ticiples may  
be rayned to  
the Nounes ;  
Prepositions  
and Interiecti-  
ons to the  
Aduerbs.

\* Or because  
their last let-  
ter or syllable  
may be chan-  
ged into other  
letters or si-  
lables.

\* That many  
Nounes and  
Verbs are un-  
declined, is in  
regard of vice,

that they are no

\* *Nihil*, is a  
Noune, though  
it signify no-  
thing, because  
it is not meant  
properly no-

thing at all,

but a thing of no value, having the name of *bilum*, the black in the top of a Beane : as *ne-*

*bilum*, or *ne-bilum*, not so much as the black in a Beane.

Q. What meane you by these words, \* *In speech* ?

A. In every tongue or language ; as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which we are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech ?

A. Eight : Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle, Aduerbe, Conjunction, Preposition, Interiection.

Q. Are there no more parts of all your Latine speech but on-  
ly eight ?

A. No : for every word whereof speech is made, is one of  
these eight parts. It is either a Noune, or a Pronoune, Verbe, or  
one of the rest. Though there bee many thousand words, yet  
each is one of these.

Q. How many parts of spech are declined ? how many undeclined ?

A. The four first are declined : the four last vndeclined.

Q. Why are the four first parts said to be declined ?

A. Because they may bee declined : that is, they may bee  
varied or changed, from the first ending or termination, into di-  
uers endings : as, *Magister, magistri, magistro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the rest called vndeclined ?

A. Because they cannot be so declined or changed : as, *bodie, eras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of speech are declined with Case, how  
many without ?

A. Three with Case, one without Case.

Q. Which three parts are declined with Case ?

A. Noune, Pronoune, and Participle with Case : Verbe with-  
out case.

Q. How many parts of speech are declined with Case, how  
many without ?

### Of a Noune.

Q. Which is the first part of speech ?

A. A Noune.

Q. What is a Noune ?

A. A Noune is the name of a thing, that may be seen, felt,

heard, or understood.

A. A Noune is the name of a thing, that may be seen, felt,

heard, or understood.

Q. What

**Q.** What meane you, when you say a Noun is the name of a thing?

**A.** It is a word that signifieth the name by which wee call anything whatsoeuer may be seene, felt, heard or vnderstood.

**Q.** Give me examples of it.

**A.** A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnes *bonitas*.

\***Q.** Is a hand a Noun?

**A.** A hand it selfe is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noun.

**Q.** How many sorts of Noumes haue you?

**A.** Two: a Noun Substantiuē, and a Noun, Adiectiuē.

**Q.** What is a Noun Substantiuē?

**A.** A Noun Substantiuē is that standeth by it selfe, and requireth not another word to be ioyned with it to shew the signification of it.

**Q.** What meane you by that?

**A.** It is the name of a thing which may bee vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a booke.

\***Q.** How know you when a word may bee vnderstood of it selfe?

**A.** If visually I may fiftly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fiftly ioyne this word *thing* vnto it; as, a booke, the light.

**Q.** What are then the visuall notes or markes in English to know a Noun Substantiuē by?

**A.** A or the, or if I cannot fiftly put this word *thing* after it.

**Q.** With how many Articles is a Noun Substantiuē declinēd?

**A.** With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or with two at the most: as, *hic & bec Parenſ*, a father or mother.

**Q.** What is a Noun Adiectiuē?

**A.** That cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioyned with another word.

**Q.** What meane you, when you say, a Noun Adiectiuē is that cannot stand by it selfe?

**A.** I meane, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot be fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of another word to be ioyned with it to make it plaine.

mar we haue  
to consider  
words, not  
things.

## Numbers of Nounes.

**Q.** Show me an example how?

**A.** *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adjective: for when any one speakes of good, I know he meanes something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that hee calleth good, except hee put some other word vnto it: as, a good boy; a good house; or the like.

\* **Q.** Haue you any speciall marke to know a Noun Adjective by?

**A.** Yes. If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as, a good thing, an euill thing.

**Q.** What is a Noun Adjective declined with?

**A.** Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

**Q.** How with three terminations?

**A.** As, *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

**Q.** How with three Articles?

**A.** As, *Hic et hoc leuis et hoc tene*, light.

**Q.** How many sorts of Noun Substantives are there?

**A.** Two: Proper and Common.

**Q.** Which is a Noun Substantive Proper?

**A.** Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that is betokeneth, or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly, as, *Edwardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper name.

**Q.** What is a Noun Substantive Common?

**A.** Every Noun which is common to more: or which is the common name of all things of that sort, as, *home*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a houle, or city, virtue.

**Q.** How many things belong to a Noun?

**A.** My booke sets downe five; Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

\* Forme and figure belong to all words: for every word is Primitiue or Deriuatiue, which is calld the forme: and Simple or Compound, which is calld the figure. Primitiue, which is of it selfe. Deriuatiue, which is derived of another. Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound, is a word mingled of moe.

\* Numbers belong to all parts of Speech which are declined.

## Numbers of Nounes.

**Q.** How many \* Numbers are there in a Noun?

**A.** Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

**Q.** What is the singular Number?

**A.** That which speaketh but of one thing: as, *Lapis*, a stone; *meaning*,

meaning but one stone.

Q. Which is the Plurall number?

A. That which speakes of more than one : as, *Lapides, Stones.*

### Cases of Nounes.

Q. What is a Case?

A. Every severall ending of a Noun in the declining of it: and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Six in either Number; that is, six in the Singular, and six in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nominatiue, Genitiue, Datiuue, Accusatiue, Vocatiue, and Ablatiue.

Q. What is the Nominatiue case?

A. The first case of a perfect Noun, or that whereby we name any thing?

Q. How may the Cases be knowne asunder?

A. \* Thus chiefly : the Nominatiue and Accusatiue by their places, the other by their signes.

\* They may be knowne in Latine, for the most part, by the terminations of the Declensions.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominatiue?

A. It most commonly commeth before the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *who*, or *what*: as, if I aske, Who teacheth; the answer is in the Nominatiue: *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the signe of the Genitiue case?

A. Of.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whose*, or *whereof*: as, if it be asked whose learning is it; The answer is in the Genitiue case, *Doctrina Magistris*, the learning of the Master.

Q. What is the signe of the Datiuue case?

A. To, and sometime for.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question, *to whom*, or *to what*: as if it be asked, To whom doe you giue a booke? the answer is in the *Dative case*, thus: *Dolibrum Magistre*, I giue a booke to the Master.

Q. How know you the *Accusatiue case*?

A. It commonly followeth the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whom*, or *what*: as, if the Scholler bee asked, Whom do you loue? he answereth in the *Accusatiue case*, thus: *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master. *Amo hoc*, I loue this.

Q. How know you the *Vocatiue case*?

A. Commonly by calling or speaking to: *jas*, O *Magister*, O Master.

Q. How know you the *Ablatiue case*?

A. Either by Prepositions seruynge to the *Ablatiue case*, being ioyned with it, or else by signes.

Q. What are the signes of the *Ablatiue case*?

A. *In*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*; *by*, and *than*, after the *Comparatiue degree*.

### Articles.

**W**Hat followeth next after Cases?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an Article?

A. The marke to know the Gender by, in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three: *Hic*, *hec*, *hoc*.

Q. Whence are these borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoune.

Q. Decline them all together.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic*, *hec*, *hoc*. Gen. *Hnis*. Dat. *Hnic*. &c. and so forth, as it is in the booke.

Q. Decline them severally, each Article by it self, and first the Masculine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic*. Gen. *Hnis*. Dat. *Hnic*. Accus. *Hunc*. Voc. *Cares*. Abl. *Hoc*. Plur. Nom. *Hi*. Gen. *Hornis*. Dat. *His*. Accus. *Hos*.

Voc. *Cares*. Abl. *His*.

Q. Decline *Hoc*.

A. Sing.

## Genders of Nounes.

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A. Sing. *Hac, huius, huius, hanc, hanc, hac.* Plur. *ha, harum, his, has, his.*

Q. Decline *Hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc, huius, huius, hoc, hoc.* Plur. *Hoc, harum, his, hac,*

*bis.*

\* Q. Why are they set before the Genders and Declensions?

A. Because they serue to note out the Genders, and also to decline Nounes in every Gender.

\* Q. What signifieth *Hic, hac, hoc.*

A. When it is vsed as a Pronoune, it signifieth *this:* but when it is declined with a Noune, it is onely an Article; like as it is taken here, and hath no signification at all.

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## Genders of Nounes.

Q. VVhat is a Gender?

A. VVThe difference of Nounes according to the sexe.

\* Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the difference whereby a word is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *hee* or *shee*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders haue you?

A. My booke makes seuen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the Article of the Masculine Gender?

A. *Hic: as, hic vir,* a man.

\* Q. What doth the Masculine Gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, vnto males or hees, and vnto such words as haue been vsed vnder the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hac: as, hac mulier,* a woman.

\* Q. What doth the Feminine gender belong to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or shees, or things going vnder the names of shees.

Q. What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc;* as, *hoc saxum,* a stome.

\* Q. What belongs the Neuter Gender vnto?

A. It

A. It belongeth properly to words which signifie neither he nor shee.

**Q.** What Article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hec*.

**Q.** What belongs the Common of two vnto?

A. It belongeth properly to words signifying both male and female; that is, both he and shee.

**Q.** What Articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic*, *hec*, and *hoc*.

\* **Q.** What belongeth the Common of three vnto?

A. Onely to Adjectives.

**Q.** What Articles hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic* or *hec*, as we will: as, *hic vel hec dies*, a day.

\* **Q.** What doth the Doubtfull gender belong to?

A. To such liuing creatures most properly, in which the kinde is unknowne; whether they be hee or shee.] As, a snaille, a snake, &c. and to some others. Also to some life-lesse things: as, a day, a chanell, and the like.

**Q.** What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one Article, and vnder that one Article both kindes are signified: that is, both he and shee. In names of fowles, fishes, and wilde beasts: as *Hic passer*, a sparrow, either the cock or the henne, *hec aquila*, an Eagle both he and shee: *hoc baler*, a herring, both milter and spawner.

\* **Q.** Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly?

A. No; it is not properly a Gender noting the speciaall sex, nor hath any proper Article.

\* **Q.** You said, that your booke did make seuen Genders: are there not seuen simply?

A. No: there are but three simply. The Masculine, Feminine and Neuter: the other fourre are compounded or made of these three.

### The Declensions of Nounes.

**Q.** What follow next after Genders?

A. Declensions.

\* **Q.** What call you a Declension?

A. A

## The first Declension.

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A. A varying of a word in cases, or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into divers other endings called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nounes are there?

A. ^ Five.

Q. How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitive case singular.

\* Q. What meane you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the Gen. case singular of the first Declension?

A. In a diphthong.

Q. How endeth the Dative?

A. In a diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa*.

\* Q. What serues this example for chiefly?

A. This, and all other examples following in each Declension, serue to shew their rules by, and also to decline or frame others like vnto them.

baning the Genitive *in sū*, and the Accusative *in o*, as, *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Eccbo*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o*, as, \* *Leto*, Gen. *Letōos*, *Letōs*. Accu. *Letōa*, *Letō*. So *Anubis*, of the first; *Penelope*, of the second; and others of other Declensions. b The rest of the terminations, both in this and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the Accident.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and give the English with it in every case, according to the signes of the cases.

A. Singul. Nom. *hec musa*, a song.

Gen. *bnius musa*, of a song.

Dat. *bnic musa*, to a song.

Accus. *hanc musam*, the song.

Vocat. *O musa*, O song.

Ablat. *ab hac musa*, from a song.

Plural. Nom. *ha musa*, songs.

Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.

Dat. *bis musis*, to songs.

Accus. *has musas*, the songs.

Vocat. *O musa*, O songs.

a Sundry  
Greeke words  
made Latine  
words, yet de-  
clined wholly  
or in part, after  
the Greek  
manner, can-  
not be referred  
to any of these  
five Declensi-  
ons properly,  
as, *Titān*, *Pan*,  
*Daphnis*, and  
the like, being  
of the fist De-  
clension in  
Greece. So Fe-  
minines in *o*,

Make your  
scholler perfect  
in this kinde of  
declining of  
Nouns & coiu-  
gating Verbes,  
and you shall  
soone find the  
benefit of it a-  
bouey which  
you will ima-  
gine, by posing  
the according-  
ly till they can  
give you any

Ablat. Case or Person.

C

*The second Declension.*

Ablat. *ab his musis*, from songs.

**Q.** Why doe you give *a*, for a signe of the Nominative case? and *the*, of the Accusative?

**A.** Because these are the most vsuall signes of these cases, and may most fitly serue hereunto.

**Q.** Give me the signes of the cases by themselues.

**A.** *A, of, to, the, O, from or fro.*

**Q.** Decline *Musa* with the English first.

**A.** A song, *musa*: of a song, *muse*: to a song, *muse*: the song, *musam*: O song, *O musa*: from a song, *ab hac musa*.

Plur. Songs, *muse*: of songs, *musarum*: to songs, *musis*: the songs, *musas*: O songs, *musae*: from songs, *ab his musis*.

**Q.** Why doe you decline them so?

**A.** Because giuing English to the Latine, will teach me to construe and parfe Latine speedily: and giuing Latine to English, will helpe me as much for making Latine.

**Q.** Doe your Datives and Ablatiues plurall, end alwayes in *is*, in the first Declension?

**A.** No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and Ablatiue plurall in *is*, or in *abus*; so likewise *anima*. Also *Dea*, and ouer-hard *mula*, *equa*, *liberia*, which end in *abus* onely; as, *Deabus*, *mulibus*, not *deis*, *mulis*.

<sup>For other questions concerning the Declensions severally, because they are very many,</sup> I take it much better for the Teachers, to shew them to their schollers out of the Latine rules (where most of them are set downe at large) as their schollers shall haue occasion to learne them, in their Author, then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

*The second Declension.*

**Q.** How ends the Genitive case singular of the second Declension?

**A.** In *i*.

**Q.** How the Dative?

**A.** In *o*, &c.

**Q.** Give me an example of the second Declension.

**A.** *Hic Magister*, a Master.

**Q.** Decline *Magister* as you decline *Muse*: that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

**A.** Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Gen.

Gen. *Huius Magistri*, of a Master, &c.

Q. Dōth your Vocative case in the second Declension end alwayes like the Nominative?

A. No : but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions haue you of it?

A. Three : first, of Nounes ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nounes, making their Vocative in *e* or in *us*.

Q. b When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *e* : as, *Dominus, O Domine.*

Q. c Doe all words in *ius*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two : *Dens* that makes *O Dens*, and *Filius* that makes *O Fili.*

Q. If the word bee a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocative end?

A. c In *i* : as, *Georgius, O Georgi.*

Q. How many words haue you which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six : *agnus, Incus, vulnus, populus, chorus, flanuus* : for the second Declension, make the Vocative likewise in *e*, like words in *us, as, logos, O loge.*

Q. Are Nounes of the Neuter Gender declined like Nounes of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No : all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, haue three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominative, the Accusatice, and the Vocative.

Q. And how doe these three cases end in the plurall number?

A. f In *a.*

Q. Giue mee an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both wayes, as you did *Maja.*

A. Sing. Nom. *boc regnum*, a kingdome. Gen. *huius regni*, of a Greek, like *Basilus, O Basileu.*

e If *Latnus* bee for *Latni*, in the Vocative, as the Grammar rule appliceth it, its an Atticisme, that is, after the Attick dialect; the Voca. like the Nomi but, rather thus, *O Luna, non eil Latnus Endimion rubor tibi?* f This is meant onely of Nounes which are regular, that is, declined after the common manner, not of irregualrs or heteroclits, as words wanting the plurall number, or the like.

### 12 The third, fourth, and fifth Declensions.

kingdome. So, a kingdome, *regnum*: of a kingdome, *regni*, &c.

Q. Are no words excepted from beeing thus declin'd?

*Ambo* & *duo*

are found to  
be the same in  
all Genders,  
like as *duo* in

Greece: as,

*ambo anguis*:

for *ambos an-*

*guis*, or *an-*

*gues*. Plaut.

Here decli-

nning of Latin

before may

suffice: and so

in adiectives.

For the parti-

cular difficult

questions in

this declensi-

on as in the

rest, see the La-

tin Rules at

large, as I di-

rected before.

A. Yes: & onely *ambo* and *duo* of the first and second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in o, as *ambo*, not *amba*: and the Dative and Ablatiue in *bus*; as *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *amba*, both Feminines, *ambo*, both Neuters. So in the rest.

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### The third Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both waies.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stome.

Gen. *huius lapidis*, of a stome, &c.

So, Nom. *bis et hac Parenis*, a father or mother.

Gen. *huius Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.

Thus againe English first.

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### The fourth Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hac manus*, a hand, &c.

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### The fist Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the fist Declension?

A. In *ei*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *bis meridiis*, a noone time of the day &c.

Q. Of

<sup>a</sup> How this Genitiue case is sometimes in e, sometimes in i, see the Latin rules.

**Q.** Of what Gender are Nounes of the first Declension?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

**Q.** Shew me how the Genitive case singular ends in each Declension together.

\* A. Of the first in *b* a diphthong, as, *Musa*.

The second in *i* : as, *Magistri*.

The third in *is* : as, *Lapidis*.

The fourth in *us* : as *manus*.

The fifth in *ei* : as *meridei*.

**Q.** Shew me how the Datiues end, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Genitive case singular of the first, in a diphthong : as *Musa*.

The second in *o* : as, *Magistro*.

The third in *i* : as, *Lapidi*.

The fourth in *ii* : as, *Manui*.

The fifth in *ei*, as *Meridiei*.

The Accusative case singular.

Of the first in *am* : as, *Musam*.

The second in *um*, as *Magistrum*.

The third in *em*, or, *im* ; as, *Lapidem*, *situm*.

The fourth in *um* : as, *Manum*.

The fifth in *em* : as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the c most part like the Nominatiue.

The Ablatiue case singular.

Of the first in *a* : as *Musa*.

The second in *o* : as *Magistro*.

<sup>d</sup> The third in *e* or *i* : as, *Lapide*, *tristi*.

The fourth in *u* : as, *Manu*.

The fifth in *e* : as, *Meridie*.

an imitation of the ancient kind of speaking. Hereof also see the Latine rules. \* In the first Declension, the Vocat. is like the Nom. except in Greeke words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *a*, or in *e*. That *Pitbias* and *Doriai*, names of women, doe make the Vocat. in *as*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greek, making the Vocat. like the Nom. These words are also rather to bee taken to bee of the second Declension in Greeke, then of the first; and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken. <sup>d</sup> The Ablatiue of the third is oft in *i* : as, *parti*, *colli*, *cini*, *falsi*, &c. by reason of the vsually change of *e* into *i*, amongst the Ancients, like *ashere* and *heri*, &c.

\* These are to be made perfect by continual posing each way.

<sup>b</sup> Some words of the first Declension haue the Genitive singular in *as* ; as, *Familias*, *au- ras*, *terras*, &c. in imitation of words of the second Declension in Greek, which end in *da*, *tha*, *ra*, and *a*, pure ; viz. which haue a vowel before *a*. This is called *Grecismus*, that is, an imitation of the Greeke. Otherwords haue *ai*, for *a* ; as, *pictai*, *aulai*, for *picta*, *aula*. This is called *Achaismos*.

The Nominative case plurall  
Of the first in a diphthong : as *Musa*.  
The second in *i* : as, *Magistri*.  
The third in *es* : as, *Lapides*.  
The fourth in *us* : as, *Manus*.  
The fifth in *es* : as, *Meridies*.

The Genitive case plurall  
Of the first in *arum* : as, *Musarum*.  
The second in *orum* : as, *Magistrorum*.  
The third in *um*, or *ium* : as, *Lapidum, trifidum*.  
The fourth in *uum* : as, *Mannum*.  
The fifth in *erum* : as, *Meridierum*.

The Dative case plurall  
Of the first in *is* : as, *Misis*.  
The second in *io* : as, *Magistris*.  
The third in *bis* : as, *Lapsibus*.  
The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus* : as *manibus, arcibus*.  
The fifth in *ebus* : as, *Meridiebus*.

The Accusative case plurall  
Of the first in *as* : as, *Mas*.  
The second in *os* : as, *Magistros*.  
The third in *es* : as, *Lapides*.  
The fourth in *us* : as, *manus*.  
The fifth in *es* : as, *merides*.

The Vocative plurall is euer like the Nominative.  
The Ablative plurall, is euer the same with the Dative.

*Q. f.* Give me shortly the terminations alone, in every case together.

A. Of the Genitive case singular, *e, i, is, us, ei*.  
Of the Dative *a, o, i, es, ei*.  
Of the Accusative, *am, um, em, um, eu*.  
Of the Ablative, *a, o, e, u, e*.

Nominative plurall, *a, i, es, us, es*.  
Gen. *s arum, orum, um, or ium, ium, erum*.  
Dative, *is, i, bis, ibus, or ubus, ebus*.  
Accus. *as, os, es, us, es*.

*g* For *Dardanidarium*, is vſed *Dardanidum*, by the figure Syncope; so *Anchisidum, Troygnum*: like as *virum* for *virorum* in the second.

Vocative

Vocative like the Nominatiue.

Ablat.*is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus.*

\* Q. Are there no special terminations of the Nominatiue cases in each Declension, to know the Declensions by?

A. Not certaine: b yet these are the most vsuall in words which are meerly Latine, and regular.

The Nomina.cle of the first endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r, ns, either of or m.* Of the third, in *c, e, l, n, o, r, s, t, x.* Of the fourth, in *ns.* Of words comming from the Greeke, or

of other strange tonges: as *am*, in the first Declension, is a termination of the Hebrew; *as, er, g* long of the Greeke, &c. Of these more fully, see M. Leeches Questions, in his obser-vations of the Declensions of Nounes.

### The Declining of Adiectiues.

Q. Now that we haue done with Nounes Substantiues, what are we to come next?

A. To Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. How many sorts of Adiectiues are there?

A. Two: Adiectiues declined with three terminations, and Adiectiues declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adiectiues are of three terminations?

A. Such as haue in most cases three terminations, that is, three diuers endings, shewing their Genders, as *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

\* Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

\* Q. What if they haue but one termination, that is, if they haue but one word in any case, as *Abla. Bonis*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

ending in *ns*: and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *Campeller*, and his fellowes; with *cicur, acquisis*, in *ur*; and these following, which are declined like *unus*.

Q. How

<sup>a</sup> Adiectiues ending in *ns, er, or ur*, are declined like *bonus*: except *vetus, veteris,*

*Q.* How decline you *Bonus*, with the English with it?

*A.* *Bonus*, a good masculine : *bona*, a good feminine : *bonum*, a good Neuter. Genit. *Boni*, of a good masculine : *bone*, of a good feminine : *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

*Q.* Are all Adiectives of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

*A.* All, except eight with their compounds : which make the Genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

*Q.* What are those declined like?

*A.* Like *unus*, *a*, *um*.

*Q.* Hath *unus* the plurall number?

*A.* No : except when it is ioyned with a word lacking the singular number.

*Q.* Which are those other words which are so declined like *unus*, hauing the Gen.case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*?

*A.* b c *Torms*, *soltms*, and also *ultms*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*.

*Q.* Are these in all things declined like *unus*.

*A.* Yes: sauing that the fve last, that is, *ultms*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocative case : and *alium* makes *alind*, not *aliam*, in the Neuter Gender.

\* *Q.* Of what Declension are Nounes of three terminations, as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*?

*A.* Of the first and second [for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.]

\* *Q.* Which doe you call Adiectives of three Articles?

*A.* Such as we put Articles to, in every case, to expresse, their Genders : as, Nom. *Hic*, *haec* et *hoc Fælix*. Gen. *huius*, *fælicis*, &c.

*Hic* et *haec* *trifis*, & *hoc* *triste*.

\* *Q.* Of what Declension are all nounes of three Articles?

*A.* Of the third Declension.

\* *Q.* What Genders are Adiectives of three Articles of?

*A.* Of the common of three.

\* *Q.* If Adiectives haue but one termination in any case, as *Fælix*, what Gender is that of?

*A.* Of all three Genders.

*Q.* If they haue two terminations, as *Trifis* and *Triste*, what Gender are those words of?

*A.* The first, as *Trifis*, is the Masculine and Feminine Gender: the

the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

\* **Q.** What are all Adiectives of three Articles declined like?

**A.** If they haue but one ending in the Nominative case (as, *fælix* or *andax*) they are declined like *fælix*. If they haue two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *levis* and *leve*, they are declined like *tristis*.

### Comparisons of Nounes Adiectives.

**Q. VV**Hat else belongeth to a Nounes besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

**A.** Comparison.

\* **Q.** What is Comparison?

**A.** The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

**Q.** Doth Comparison belong to all Nounes?

**A.** No : it belongs <sup>a</sup> properly to none but to Adiectives.

**Q.** May all Adiectives be compared?

**A.** No : none but onely such whose signification may encrease or be diminished.

\* **Q.** What is it for Adiectives to haue their signification increased or diminished?

**A.** To be made more or lesse : as, hard, harder, hardest. So backe againe, hardeſt, harder, hard.

\* **Q.** What meane you by a degree of Comparison?

**A.** Euery word, that alters the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

**Q.** How many degrees of Comparison are there?

**A.** Three: the Positivie, the Comparatiue, and the Superlativie.

**Q.** Which is the Positivie degree?

**A.** That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excesse.

**Q.** What meane you by a thing absolutely, without excesse?

**A.** Such a thing as <sup>b</sup> signifieth neither more nor lesse; but is absolute of it selfe, without being compared, or without having respect to any other ; as, *Durus* hard.

**Q.** What call you the Comparatiue degree?

**A.** The Comparatiue is that which somewhat exceedeth

<sup>a</sup> Some Substantives are compared but only by abuse, not properly, as also some Pronounes. No words are compared properly but Adiectives, and Adverbs coming of them, Particles, when they are changed into adiectives, and some Prepositives changed into Aduerbs, may be compared thereupon.

<sup>b</sup> The Positivie is improperly called a degree of Comparisor.

the Positivie in signification.

**Q.** What meane you by exceeding the Positivie?

A. The Comparatiue is a word drawne from the Positivie, wherein the signification of the Positivie is somewhat increased, or made more: ] as, *Durior*, harder, or more hard: *Minor*, lesse, or more little.

\* **Q.** What is the signe of the Comparatiue degree?

A. *More*: either being set downe or vnderstood.

**Q.** Of what is the Comparatiue degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positivie that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

\* **Q.** Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum*, the Genitiue case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*: and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparatiue degree, is *bis & hec durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius* for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

**Q.** What is the Superlatiue degree?

A. The Superlatiue exceedeth his Positivie in the highest degree: ] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positivie to the highest: so that one thing being compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as, *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

**Q.** Whence is the Superlatiue degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positivie that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *s*, and the word *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

\* **Q.** How doe you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case, and every Gender; I meanie each Gender in every Case together; as,

Sing. Nom. { *Durus*, *durior*, *durissimus*.  
*Dura*, *durior*, *durissima*.  
*Durum*, *durius*, *durissimum*.

Genit. { *Duri*, *durioris*, *durissimi*.  
*Dure*, *durioris*, *durissima*.  
*Duri*, *durius*, *durissimi*.

This Table heedfully obserued, will  
teach presently to forme Comparisons, by  
declining all three degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	Hic	Durus,	durior,	durissimus.
	Hec	Dura,	durior,	durissima.
	Hoc	Durum,	durius,	durissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
	Huius	Dure,	durioris,	durissima.
	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
Dat.	Huic	Duro,	duriori,	durissimo.
	Huic	Dura,	duriori,	durissima.
	Huic	Duro,	duriori,	durissimo.
Accus.	Hunc	Durum,	duriorem,	durissimum.
	Hanc	Duram,	duriorem,	durissimam.
	Hoc	Durum,	durius,	durissimum.
Nom.	Hic	Fælix,	fælicior,	fælicissimus.
	Hec	Fælix,	fælicior,	fælicissima.
	Hoc	Fælix,	Fælicius,	fælicissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Fælicis,	Fælicioris,	fælicissimi.
	Huius	Fælicis,	Fælicioris,	fælicissime.
	Huius	Fælicis,	Fælicioris,	fælicissimi.
Nom.	Hic	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissimus.
	Hes	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissima.
	Hoc	Triste,	tristius,	tristissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissima.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi, &c.

<sup>b</sup> All other irregular Comparisons may be much better shewed the Schollars out of the Latine rules as they shall haue vse of them, then here to trouble them, or the Bookees with them. Hereof see M. Leech's Questions more at large.

<sup>c</sup> *Parvissimus*, *multissimus*, <sup>c-</sup>  
*gregyssimus*, *pissimus*, and the like, are old word, and out of vse.

<sup>d</sup> Thus must also *celebris*, *salubris*, *arvis*, *alacris*, haue the Superlatives, because they haue the Nom.also in *r*; as, *ceterber*, *fa-*

*Q.* Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nounes; that is, from this manner of comparing?

*A.* Yes: there are four exceptions.

*Q.* What is the first exception from the generall rules of comparing?

*A.* Of Nounes which haue no Comparative or Superlatiue degree, but borrow them of others.

*Q.* How many such haue you?

*A.* <sup>b</sup> My booke names fiew: *Bonus*, *malus*, *magnus*, *parvus*, and *multus*.

*Q.* Compare *Bonus*.

*A.* <sup>b</sup> *Bonus*, *melior*, <sup>c</sup> *optimus*: *bona*, *melior*, *optima*: *bonum*, *melius*, *optimum*. Gen. *Boni*, *melioris*, *optimi*: *bone*, *melioris*, *optima*: *boni*, *melioris*, *optimi*, &c. So, *Malus*, *peior*, *peffimus*, and the rest, as before.

*Q.* What is your second exception from the generall rules of comparing?

*A.* Of Positivies ending in *r*.

*Q.* If the Pos. end in *r*, how must the Superlatiue be formed?

*A.* <sup>d</sup> Of the Nominatiue case, by putting to *rimus*: as, *Pulcher*, *pullerrimus*.

*Q.* Which is the third exception from the generall rules of comparing?

*A.* Of six Adjectiues ending in *lis*.

*Q.* How doe they make their Superlatiue?

*A.* By changing *lis* into <sup>\*</sup> *limus*, and not into *lissimus*.

*Q.* Which are those six?

*A.* *Humilis*, humble; *similis*, like; *facilis*, easie; *gracilis*, slender; *agilis*, nimble; *docilis*, apt to learne: for we say, *humilis*, *humilis-*  
*luber*, *salubrissimus*, and not *humilissimus*.

*Q.* How doe all other Nounes ending in *lis*, forme the Superlatiue?

*A.* They follow the generall rule afore-going.

*Q.* What meane you by that?

*A.* That they forme the Superlatiue, by putting to *s* and *mus*, to the first case of the Positiue ending in *s*; as, *utili*, *utilis*-*mus*: as before.

*Q.* What is your last exception from the generall rules of comparing?

*A.* Of

A. Of such Adiectives as haue a vowell comming before *us*:  
as, *Pius, Affidans, Idoneus.*

Q. How are these compared?

A. By these two Aduerbes, *Magis* more, and *Maxime* most; putting-to *magis* in stead of the Comparatiue degree, and *maxime* in stead of the Superlatiue: so declining the three degrees together, as before in every Case and Gender in order: as, *Pius, godly: magis pius, more godly: maxime pius, most godly, &c.*

\* Q. Why are these so compared?

A. For auoiding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot bee so well pronounced together: as, we cannot say well, *Pius, pigor, &c.*

### Of a Pronoune.

Q. **W**Hich is the seconde part of speech?

A. A Pronoune.

Q. What is a Pronoune?

A. <sup>b</sup> A part of speech much like to a Noun, which is vsed in <sup>b</sup> Pronounes shewing or rehearsing.

\* Q. Why is it called a Pronoune?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronounes vsed?

A. In shewing or rehearsing some thing which hath beene vt-tered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronounes are there?

A. <sup>c</sup> Fifteene: as, *Ego, tu, sis, &c.*

Q. Haue all Pronounes all the Cases?

A. No: onely fourre of them haue the Vocatiue case: all the rest want it. Also *ni* wants the Nominatiue case.

Q. May not some other words be added to the Pronounes?

A. Yes: three compound Pronounes, *Egomer, tute, idem:* and also \* *Qui, qua, quod.*

Writers: as, *an, am*, for *eam, em* and *im* for *eum, ibus* for *bis, med, tec, mis, sis, eampe, quos, ibus, &c.* These & the like are to be known, and not vsed. \* *Qui* is added to the Pronoune, because it is vsed in rehearsing some thing, and it is declined much like words of the second Declension of the Pronounes.

\* Q. Whereof are these three Pronounes compounded?

A. Egoem, of *ego* and *met*: *tunc*, of *tu* and *te*: *idem*, of *is* and *demnum*.

\* Q. How many kinde of Pronounes haue you generally?

A. Two Pronoune Substantiues & Pronoune Adiectiues.

\* Q. How many Pronoune Substantiues are there?

A. Three : *Ego, tu, sui*, with their compounds; all the restare Adiectiues.

Q. How doth your Booke diuide the Pronounes?

A. Into Primitiues and Deriuatiues.

Q. How many Pronoune Primitiues are there?

A. Eight : *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic* and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitiues?

A. Because they are first words, and not deriued of others.

Q. What are these Primitiues called besides?

A. Demonstratiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of the Pronoune Primitiues called Relatiues?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic, ille, iste, is*, with *idem* and *qui* \* ioyned to them.

Q. Why are these six called Relatiues?

A. Because they serue to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. \* Can *Hic, ille, iste*, and *is*, be both Demonstratiues and Relatiues?

A. Yes; in respect of the diverse usses to which they serue : that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of the Pronoune Relatiues is most specially called a Relatiue?

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronoune Deriuatiues are there?

A. Seuen : *Mens, tuus, suis, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*.

Q. Why are they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because they are deriued of their Primitiues, *Mei, tui,*  
*sui*,

\* So *quis* and  
*quid* may be  
referred here-  
to.

Qui of some  
Grammaticians  
is taken for a  
Noun.

*sni, nostri* and *vestri*; the Genitivus case of *Ego: tuus of tui,*

**Q.** Shew me how?

A. *Mensu* comes of *mei*, the Genitivus case of *Ego: tuus of tui,* the Genitivus case of *tu: suus of snis: nostras of nostri*, the Genitivus case plurall of *ego: vestras of vestri*, the Genitivus case plurall of *tui.*

**Q.** How many sorts of Deriuatiues haue you ?

A. Two; Possessives and Gentiles.

These follow  
after.

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**Q.** How many things belong to a Pronoune ?

A. My booke names fife: Number, Case, Gender (as are in a Noun) Declension and Person.

\* **Q.** How will you know the Genders in Pronoune Substantiues; as, in *Ego, tu, snis?*

A. Though these are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be understood to be of that Gender whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are spoken.

\* **Q.** As how ?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Masculine Gender, they are of the Masculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego*, understood of a man, or any thing of the Masculine Gender, it is the Masculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

**Q.** How wil you know the Genders in Pronoune Adiectiues?

A. Like as in the Noun Adiectiues.

---

### Declensions of Pronouunes.

**Q.** How many Declensions are there of a Pronoune ?

A. Foure.

\* **Q.** How will you know what Declension every Pronoune is of?

A. By the ending of the Genitivus case singular, like as in Nounes.

**Q.** Giue mee the terminations of the Genitivus case singular of each Declension in the Pronoune.

A. Of

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei.*

The second in *ius, or jus*: as *ipse, ipsius: Qui, cuius.*

The third in *i, e, i*, like Adiectives of three terminations: as, *Mei, mea, mei.*

The fourth in *atis*; as, *Nos, nostratis.*

Q. How many Pronounes are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, nisi.*

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego I, mei* of me, *mibi* to mee, *à me* from me. *Nos wee,*  
*nostrum vel nostris* to vs, *nobis* to vs, *nos* vs, *à nobis* from vs.

So, English first. *I ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu thou*, *tui* of thee,  
&c. *Suis* of himselfe, or of themselves, *Sibi* to himselfe, or to them-  
selues, &c. So thou, *tua*: of thee, *tui*, &c.

Q. Then *Sni* is the same both in the singular and in the plu-  
rall number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath; for it wanteth the No-  
minatiue and the Vocatiue case.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the second Declension?

A. Six: *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui.*

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum*. Gen. *unius*?

Q. Doe they all make their Genitiue in *ius* like *unus*?

A. No: these three, \* *Hic, is, and qui*, make the Genitiue in  
*jus*: as, *bujns, ejus, cujus.*

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste* declined alike?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*, sauing *ipse* maketh *ipsum*  
in the Neuter Gender of the Nominatiue and Accusatiue case  
singular, not *ipud*.

Q. But haue not *is* and *qui*, a severall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these of the second declension, Latine & English  
together, and first *iste*.

A. *Iste* that Macculine, *ista* that Feminine, *istud* that Neuter,  
or that thing. Genit. *istius* of that Macculine, Feminine, Neu-  
ter.

So, *Is hee, ea shee, id that thing.*  
*Qui*, which Macculine: *qua*, which Feminine: *quod*, which Neu-  
ter, &c.

\* Q. Why

\* *Hec* is often-  
times vſed for  
*be* in old Wri-  
ters.

\* Q. Why doe you say in the Ablatiue case of *Qui*, Ablat.  
*quo, quia, quo, vel quis?*

A. Because *Quis*, in the Ablatiue case is of all Genders, and may bee put for *quo, quia, or quo.*

Q. How are *Quis* and *Quid* declined?

A. As *qui, quae, quod*: putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus:

Nom. *Quis vel qui, quae, quod vel quid.* Gen. *quisius, &c.*  
 So Accus. *Quem, quam, quod vel quid.*

Q. How decline you *Quis/quis?*

A. Sing. Nom. { *Quis quis,* } &c.  
 { *Quicquid,* } &c.

\* Q. What difference is there betweene *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantiue, or Aptecedent with it. *Quid* is alwaies a Substantiue of the Neuter Gender.

*Quis* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *qui*, both in the Feminine singular, and Neuter plural; a. *quia, nequa* not *neque*: to a. *louis numquis,* *equis* makes both *ecque* and *equa.*

Q. What Pronounes are of the third Declension?

A. Five: *Mens, tuis, suis, noster, and uester.*

\* Q. What are these called which are of the third Declension?

A. Possessiuues.

Q. Why are they called Possessiuues?

A. Because they signifie possession, or owing: as, *Mens* mine: *tuis* thine: *suis* his: *noster* ours: *uester* yours.

Q. How are these Possessiuues declined?

A. Like *Bonus*: except that *mens* makes <sup>b</sup> *mi*, in the Masculine Gender of the Vocatiue case singular; and that *tuis, suis, uester*, haue no Vocatiue case at all.

<sup>b</sup> *Mens* for *mi* in the Vocat. is by *Antipofis* as, *Virg. Proyce tela manu fan-* *guis meus.*

Q. How many Pronounes are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras* and *vestras.*

Q. What are these of the fourth Declension called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Countrey or Nation; to some sect or faction: as, *Nostras*, one of <sup>c</sup> Of *Gens*, a. our Countrey, or of our sect or side: *Vestras*, one of your Countrey, sect, or side.

Q. But your booke addeth *Cujas*: is it a Pronotine?

E

A. No:

<sup>d</sup> Arpinas of  
Arpinum, and  
Ranennas of  
Ranenras are so  
declined.

A. No : *Cuias* is a Noun.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoune: being a Noun?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining, with *Nostras* and *Vestras*; like as all other Nounes that be <sup>d</sup> Gentiles haue : and because it may seeme to come of *Cuius*, the Genitiue case of *quis, que, quod*.

Q. What signifies *Cuias*?

A. Of what country, or what country-man, or of what sect.

Q. What are these three, *Nostras*, *Vestras*, and *Cuias*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: sauing that in the Nominatiue & Vocatiue case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & has Nostras & hoc Nostrate*; for *hic & hec Nostratis & hoc Nostrate*: the termination *atis* being draynē into *as*.

### Of the Persons in a Pronoune.

Q. **V**Hat is the fift thing belonging to a Pronoune?

A. A Person?

\* Q. What meane you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himselfe alone, or with others : as, *Ego I, Nos we*.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego* and *Nos* : and no mo properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others : as *Tu thou, Vos ye*.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos* : and no mo properly.

Q. But your booke saith, that every Vocatiue case is of the second Person.

A. That

A. That is by a figure, called *Evocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are understood in every Vocative case; and so the Vocative case is made of the same Person with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we say, *O puer*, O boy: we understand, *O tu puer*, O thou boy.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as, *ille* he, *illis* they.

Q. What words are of the third Person?

A. All <sup>a</sup> Nounes, Pronounes, and Participle; except *Ego*, *nos*, <sup>b</sup> Persons belonging to Nounes, Verbs and Participle, by reason of some Person of the Pronoune ioyned to them, expressed or understood; not properly.

Q. But these three, *ipse*, *idem* and *qui* are sometime of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are ioyned with words of the first or second Person, expressed or vnderstood: as, with *Ego*, *tu*, *nos* or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoune be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

\* Q. To what end serue the Persons in Pronoune?

A. To expresse our mind fitly when we speak of any Person.]

More specially they serue for the forming of Verbs, wherein they are euer expressed or vnderstood in every word, in each Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoune.

### Of a Verbe.

Q. Which is the third part of speech?

A. A Verbe.

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of speech declined with <sup>a</sup> Mood and Tense, and betokeneth the dooing, suffering, or being of any thing.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth dooing, suffering, or beeing.

A. Thus: Dooing, as, *Amo*, I doe loue: suffering, as, *amor*, I am loued: beeing, as, *sum*, I am.

\* Q. What is the difference betweene a Noun and a Verbe?

E 2

\* This is meant of perfect Verbs. That *Ave*, *fa-xo*, *que-so*, &c. are not declin-ed with Mood and Tense, it is in regard of vse, not the nature of the words.

A. A

A. A Noun signifieth the name of a thing: a Verbe signifieth the manner of doing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kind of Verbes are there?

A. Two: Personall and Impersonall.

Q. What meane you by Personall?

A. A Verbe that hath Persons.

Q. What Verbe is that?

A. Such a Verbe as is varied by diuers Persons: as, I loue, thou louest, he loueth, we loue, &c.

Q. What is a Verbe Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by moe Persons, but onely is formed in the third Person singular, with this signe *is*: as, *Debet, is becommeth.*

Q. How many kinde of Verbes Personals are there?

A. Fiue: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

\*Q. How doe these differ one from another?

A. Three wayes: First, in termination or ending: secondly, in signification: thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How doe Verbes Personals differ in terminiation?

A. Some end in *o*, some in *or*, some few in *m*.

Q. What Verbes end in *o*?

A. A Verbe Actiue, and a Verbe Neuter.

Q. What Verbes end in *or*?

A. Passiues, Deponents, and Commons.

\*Q. What Verbes end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *sum, forem, inquam, possum*: with other compounds of them.

Q. How ends a Verbe Actiue?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or signifie?

A. To doe: as, *Amo*, I loue, or doe loue.

Q. What may a Verbe Actiue be made?

A. A Passiue.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo*, I loue: put to *r*, is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Passiue?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It

A. It betokeneth passion or suffering, or something to bee done: as, *Amor*, I am loued.

Q. May not a Verbe Passiue be made an Actiue?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*; as of *Amor* take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verbe Neuter?

A. In *o* or *m*: as, *Curro*, I run; *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verbe Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passiue, as Actiues do: as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *Curror*.

A. No: There is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verbe Neuter Englished?

A. Sometimes Actiuely, that is, like an Actiue; as, *Curro*, I run: sometimes Passiuely, or like a Passiue; as, *Egroro*, I am sicke.

Q. How ends a Verbe Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verbe Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Either like an Actiue: as, *Lognor*, I do speake: or like a Verbe Neuter signifying Actiuely: as, *glorior*, I doe boast.

Q. How ends a Verbe Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Both Actiuely and a Passiuely: that is, both as a Verbe signifying Actiue, and as a Verbe Passiue: and therefore it is called a Verbe stiuel as well

*Common*: as, *Oscular*, I kisse, or I am kisseſ.

Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verbe Com-

mon doe signifie Actiuely or Passiuely?

A. By the Construction. For, if it bee construed as a Verbe ther, although Actiue, it signifieth Actiuely; as, *Oscular te*, I kisse thee: but if many Particulit haue the construction of a Verbe Passiue: it signifieth Passiue- pleſes of the pre- ter tense of

Verbes Depo- nents may bee loſer, to be made Actiues?

A. No: *Lognor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Oscular osculo*, signifying Passiuely:

\* Q. But ſome Verbes are ſaid to bee Transiuite, others In- transiuite: how may I know which are Transiuite, which In- transiuite?

Few Verbes  
Commons are  
now in vſe, viz.

as Actiuely, ex-  
cept *Criminor*,

*Fruſtor*, *Oſcu-  
lar*, & ſome o-

ther, & ſome o-

Verbes Depo-

nents may bee

loſer, to be made

Actiues?

as, *Complexus*,  
*Meditatus*, *In-  
terpretatus*, *co-  
mitatus*, &c.

A. Those are Transitive, whose action or doing passeth into another thing, and haue not a perfect sense in themselues : as, *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master.

\* Q. What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the question *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say, *Amo*, I loue: another may aske whom or what doe you loue; or else he vnderstands not your meaning: and so the Action passeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intransitive?

A. Such as haue an absolute and perfect sense in their owne signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro*, I runnes: *Agro*, I am sickle.

\* Q. Of all the ffe kinds of Personals, which are Transitive?

A. Actives, Deponents, and Commons signifying Actively, that is, when they are construed like Actives.

Q. Which are Intransitives?

A. Verbes Passiuers [and Neuters for the most part] and also Commons signifying Passively, that is, being construed as Passiuers.

## Moodes.

Q. You said a Verbe was declined with Moode and Tense: What is a Moode?

A. \* The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verbe is vttered; as, in declaring, commanding, wishing, or the like.

Q. How many Moodes are there?

A. Six: The Indicatiue, Imperatiue, Optatiue, Potentiall, Subiunctiue and Infinitiue.

Q. What is the Indicatiue?

A. That which onely sheweth a reason true or false: as *Amo*, I loue; or else asketh a question: as, *Amas tu?* dost thou loue?

Q. What signe hath the Indicatiue?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperatiue?

A. It

\* Or a Moode is the manner of speech vsed in signifying the doing, suffering or being of any thing.

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Amo*, loue thou.

\* Q. What signe hath the Imperatiue?

A. It may haue the signe *Ler*, except in the second Persons: where it is evidently knowne by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optatiue?

A. It wilbeth or desireth.

Q. What signes hath the Optatiue?

A. These signes: <sup>b</sup> Would God, I pray God, or God grant. <sup>b</sup> Or oh that.

Q. What hath it ioyned with it in Latine?

A. An Aduerbe of wishing: as, *utinam Amem*, God grant I loue.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Moode?

A. It sheweth an abilitie, will or duety to doe any thing.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. May, can, might, would, shoule, ought, or could: as, *A-men*, I may or can loue.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optatiue and Subiunctiue, seeing that they haue all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Aduerbe nor Coniunction ioyned with it.

Q. How know you the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. It hath euermore some Conjunction ioyned with it: or some Aduerbe hauing the nature of a Coniunction: as, *That, if, when, whereas*: as, *Cum amarem*, when I loued.

Q. Why is it called the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or comming after it: as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued; depends of *eram*, I was.

\* Q. Is there no difference in Latine, betweene the Optatiue, Potentiall, and Subiunctiue Moodes?

A. No: saue in signification, and signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitiue?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number and Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.

Q. What

**Q.** What is the common signe to know it by?

**A.** To : as *Amare* to loue.

**Q.** When two Verbes come together without any Nomina-  
tive case betweene them, what Moode must the latter  
bee?

**A.** The Infinitive : as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

### Gerunds.

**Q.** What are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Moode?

**A.** a Gerunds and Supines.

**Q.** Why doe they belong to the Infinitive Moode?

**A.** Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitive Moode; not making any difference of Number or Person.

**Q.** How many b Gerunds are there?

**A.** Three : the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

**Q.** What signification haue they?

**A.** Both the Active and Passive : as, *Amandi* of louing, or of being loued : *amando* in louing, or in being loued : *amandum* to loue, or to be loued.

**Q.** c How will you decline these?

**A.** They are declined in the Verbe.

because they signify the manner of doing something. Supines (as Melanchthon thinks) of *Supinus*, because they haue no Case before them. Some decline these, *Genit. Amandi, Accusat. Amandum, Abla. Amendo*. But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verbe.

### Supines.

**Q.** How many Supines be there?

**A.** Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine : the other ending in *u*, which is called the latter Supine.

**Q.** Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

**A.** Because it hath, <sup>a</sup> for the most part, the signification of signifying Passively : or when it hath *in*, the Infinitive Mood of *itur*, joyned with it.

the

<sup>a</sup> It hath the signification of a Verb Passive, when it comes of a Verbe signifying Passively : or when it hath *in*, the Infinitive Mood of *itur*, joyned with it.

the Infinitive Mood of the Verbe active : as, *Amarum* to loue.

*Q.* Why is that in *n* called the latter Supine ?

*A.* Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitive Mood Passiu : as, *Aman* to be loued.

## Tenses.

\* *Q.* **V**Hat is a Tense ?

*A.* **b** The difference of a Verbe according to **b** The Tense signifieth the time wherein the times past, present, to come.

*Q.* How many Tenses are there ?

*A.* **d** Fiue : The Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense.

\* *Q.* How may these tenses be knowne asunder ?

*A.* By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

*Q.* What time doth the Present tense speake of ?

*A.* Of the time that is now Present : as, *Amo* I loue.

*Q.* What signes hath it ?

*A.* **D**o, **dorſt** or **dost**, in the Active voice : and **am**, **be**, **is**, **are**, **art**, in the Passiu.

*Q.* What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of ?

*A.* Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present : as *Amabam* I loued or did loue.

*Q.* What signes may it be knowne by ?

*A.* By these, **did** or **didſt**, in the Active voice : and **was**, **were**, **wert**, in the Passiu.

*Q.* VWhat time speaks the Preterperfect tense of ?

*A.* That which is perfectly past, though lately : as, *Aman* I haue loued.

*Q.* VWhat signes hath it ?

*A.* **H**aue, **hast** or **hath**, in the Active : **haue been**, **hast been**, or **hath been**, in the Passiu.

*Q.* VWhat time speaks the Preterpluperfect tense of ?

*A.* Of that which is more then perfectly past, or past a long while since.

*Q.* VWhat signes hath it ?

*A.* **H**ad or **hadſt**, in the Active **had bin**, or **hadſt bin**, in the Passiu.

**Q.** What time speaks the Future tense of?

**A.** Of the time to come.

**Q.** What signes hath it?

**A.** Shall or will, or may or can be hereafter, in the Actiuē; shall be, or will be, or may or can be hereafter, in the Passiuē.

\* **Q.** Give me all the vſuall signes of the Actiuē together.

**A.** b Doe, doest or doth; did or diſt; haue, haſt or hath; had or hadſt; ſhall or will, or hereafter.

\* **Q.** Give me the vſuall signes of the Passiuē.

**A.** Am, be, is, are, art; was, were, wert; haue been, had been, ſhall or will be.

b The principall signes of the Actiuē, are Doe, did, haue, had, ſhall, or will.

### Persons.

\* **Q. VV** Hat is a Person in a Verbe?

**A.** Euery ſeuerall word, in euery Mood and Tense: except the Infinitiuē Mood, which hath no Person.

**Q.** Why are these called Persons?

**A.** Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoune is understood in every one of them: as, *Amo* I loue, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou louest, as much as *tu amas*; *amat* he loueth, as much as *ille amat*: and ſo in the reſt.

**Q.** How many Persons are there in Verbs?

**A.** In Verbs Personals there are three in either Number; like as in the Pronoune.

\* **Q.** Hath euery Mood and Tense three Persons in either Number?

**A.** Yea, in perfect Verbes; except that the Imperatiue Mood wants the first Person of the singular Number; and the Infinitiuē hath no Persons at all, as was ſaid.

\* **Q.** What differ your Persons in Verbes, from Persons in Nounes and Pronounes?

**A.** The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes ſignifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or ſuffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbes ſignifie, what it is, that ſuch a Person doth or ſuffereth.

\* **Q.** Shew it by an example.

**A.** Magister docet, the Master teacheth: Magister is the Person

son of the Noun doing something; *docter*, the Person of the Verbe, signifying what he doth.

## Coniugations.

**Q.** **V**Hat is a Coniugation?

**A.** The varying of a Verbe, according to Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

**Q.** How many Coniugations haue Verbs?

**A.** Four.

**Q.** How may they be knowne asunder?

**A.** By their feuerall vowels, which are their markes to know them by.

**Q.** What is the vowell of the first Coniugation to know it by?

**A.** E long before *re* and *ris*: as *amare*, *amaria*.

**Q.** What is the vowell of the second?

**A.** E long before *re* and *ris*: as, *docere*, *decritis*.

**Q.** What of the third?

**A.** E short, before *re* and *ris*: as *legero*, *legeris*.

**Q.** What of the fourth?

**A.** O long before *re* and *ris*: as *audire*, *audiris*.

**Q.** Where must you finde this *re* and *ris*, which you speake of, to know the Coniugations asunder by?

**A.** *Re*, in the Infinitive Mood, Active; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Active voice: as, *Amo*, *a-*  
*mas*, *amani*, *amare*: and *ris*, in the second Person Passive; that  
is, in the second word in declining a Verbe Passive: as, *Amor*, *a-*  
*maris*.

\* A Coniugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their finall terminations in both Numbers, and in every Person, in each Mood, and Tense.

\* Do and certaine compounds of it are excepted: as, *circundo*, *perfundo*, *secundo*, which makes short; as, *damus*, *circundamus*, *asitis* in the Latin Pro- fodia.

## Of declining and coniugating

Verbs.

**Q.** **T**HAT you may be skilfull in all Verbes (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the most speedy helpe to attaine the Latine tongue), what must you

\* Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Mood: the Present tense of the Infinitive Mood: the Gerunds, Supines, and Particles belonging to, that Verb & voice. b Forming or coniugaring a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verbe into sundry other words coming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moods.

A. I must learne to be very perfect in \* declining and coniugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline and coniugate all perfect Verbes by?

A. Foure: according to the number of the Coniugations.

Q. In how many voyces are these examples formed?

A. In two: Actiuē and Passiuē. All Verbes in *o*, are formed like *Amo, Doceo, Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbes in *or*, like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Andior*.

\* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passiuēs?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actiuēs: and they haue Particles, as they are set downe in the Participle after.

\* Q. What is the chiefe benefit of the perfect readinesse, in declining and coniugating?

A. To be able, as in the Nounes, to give either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Mood, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceed most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

\* Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Persons, through each Mood and Tense, to bee able to give both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of every Tense and Person in my mind, together with the signes of every Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperatiue Mood, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Give it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of coniugating so, and first, of giving the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued, *amavi* I haue loued, *amavram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue second Person, *Ama amato loue thou: or, the Imperatiue wants the first Person.*

*Opreatio, vitam animam* God grant I loue, &c.

Q. Give me the English first.

A. I loue *amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nounes.

Q. But

Q. But let me heare how you run the Terminations in your minde, or by speech.

A. O, as, at, amus, atis, ant. So in *Amabam*: *bam*, *bas*, *bat*, *bamus*, *batis*, *bant*.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must runne in your minde, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can give the first Person in any Tense, you can by this meanes give any Person of the same, by remembiring, or running in your minde, the terminations and signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam*.

Q. They loued or did loue?

A. *Amabant*.

Q. If you bee asked of any Person which you cannot tell, what must you doe to finde it?

A. Call to mind but the first Person of that Tense, and runne the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I bee asked, how I say, Wee had taught, I straight remember I had taught *docueram*: and so running in my minde, *ram*, *ras*, *rat*, *ramus*, *ratis*, *rant*: and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye, they: I finde *docueramus* we had taught.

Q. Give me the first Persons of those Tenses; which come one of another: and first, which come of the Present tense.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarim, amare*. Imperative, second Person, *Amo, amato*.

Q. Give me those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amanit, amauerat, amauererim, amanero, amauissem, amanisse*.

Q. Rehearse the first Persons together as they stand in the Booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amauit, amaueram, amabo*: Imperative second Person, *Amo, amato*; *Amem, amarom, amauererim, amanifsem, amauero, amate, amanisa*.

Q. Rehearse them Actively and Passively together, as they stand in order.

A. Amo amor, amabam amabar, amavi amarum sum vel fui,  
amaneram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.

Imper. Second Person, Ama amato, amare amator.

Optat. Potentiall and Subiunctive, Amem amer, amarem amer,  
amanerim amatus sum vel fuerim, amanssem amatus essem  
vel suissem, amancro amatus ero vel fuerero.

Infinitive, Amare amari: amans amatum esse vel fu-  
isse.

\* Illi pollicii  
se satiarum  
omnia. Et quod  
spemem deo-  
boris beneficium  
rum.

Make these  
terminations  
exceeding per-  
fect: all the rest  
will bee soone  
gotten and ea-  
sily kept by oft  
repeating these  
over thus:

\* Amaturum esse, amatum iri vel amandum esse.

Amandi, amando, amandum: Amatum amatus: amans, amatus,

amaturus, amandus.

\* Q. Give the termination of the first Persons of the Active  
voyce alone.

A. O, bam, i, ram, bo or am. Em or am, rem, rim, sem, ro.

Q. Give the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. Doe, did, have, had, shall or will; may or can hereafter: as  
before.

Q. Give the terminations of the Active and Passiuē togē.

A. O or, bam bar, i sem vel bobor,  
fuis, ram eram vel fueram, { amar.

{ Em, { rem ver, rim fuis vel fuerim, sem essem vel suissem,,  
{ amar, { ro-ero vel fuerero.

Infinitive, e, i: se effor vel suissem, amar.

\* Q. Is there yet no further helpe for knowing the sevall  
Persons?

A. Yes. The first Persons Active end in o, am, em, i, or, i: the  
second in ui, ei, ii, or, si: the third in ur, er, ir: the first Plurall in  
muis; the second in ius; the third in us.

Q. How end the first Persons Passiuē?

A. The first Persons end commonly in or, ar, er; the second  
in aris, eris, iris; the third in tur; the first Plurall in muis;

In the Preterperfect, tenses, Preterplus, and Future tenses  
Passiuē, the terminations are the same with the tenses in sum, et,  
fui, of which they are borrowed: except the Future tense of the  
Indicatiue Moode.

\* Q. Which

\* Q. Which doe you account the speediest way of all, to get  
and keepe these Verbes ?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of  
the English signes of the Moodes, Tenses, and Persons : and also  
much examination of the Actiuē and Passiuē together : as, as-  
king, I loue, *Amo*: I am loued, *Amor*: he loueth, *amatur*: he is lou-  
ued, *amatur*: they loue, *amant*: they are loued, *amantur*, &c.

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Of Sum and other Verbes out of Rule.

Q. What Rules haue you for Verbes ending in *m* ?

A. There are no rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possunt*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with most other lame Verbes, or which are irregu-  
lar, are set downe in the Latine Grammar by themselves: ex- <sup>At Sed nunc</sup>  
cept *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *sto*, *firo*, *feror*: which doe follow af- <sup>ut totum</sup>  
ter.

Q. Is not a perfect readinesse in the Verbe *Sum*, as necessary  
as in any other of the Verbes?

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serueth for declining of all Verbes in *or*, and also  
for that it is of perpetuall use.

How will you come to be perfect in the Verbe *Sum*?

A. By the same meanes as in *Amo*, *doceo*, &c. and so in *volo*,  
*nolo*, *malo*, and the rest of those Verbes out of rule: chiefly by be-  
ing perfect in giving all the first Persons, both English to La-  
tine, and Latine to English.

Q. Haue you not some speciall obseruations concerning these  
two Verbes, *Eo*, and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbes?

A. In the Preterimperfect and Future tense of the Indicatiue  
Mood, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How doe they make their Preterimperfect tense?

A. \* *Ibam*.

\* *Audibant, le-*  
*nibant, sibant,*  
*seuibant, and*  
*the like, are by*  
*the figure Syn-*  
*cope.*

\* So they make the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present tense : as, of *Iens*, the Genitive is *euntis*, so *eunti*, &c.

Q. How do they make their Future tense ?

**A.** Ibo and quibo : not *iam*: *claro* *dolce* *qui* *no* *ai* T. A.

A. *Erendi, enndo, enndum*: not *írendi*? So *quenndi*, *quendo*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses?

A. Like Verbes in *e*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

**Q.** How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. Those which end in *rām*, *rim*, or *ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* short; and then putting to *rām*, *rim*, or *ro* :as, of *Amanī*, are made *amānīm*, *amānīm*, *amānīro*. Those which end in *sem*, or *se* be formed of it, only by putting to *f* and *sem*, or *se* : as of *Amanī*, *amānīsem*, *amānīsse*.

## Impersonals.

## **Q. H**ow are Impersonals declined?

A. **H** They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but once formed in the third Person singular through all Moodes and Tenses: as, *Delectas, delectabas, &c. studesur, studebasur, studis-  
tum est vel fui, &c.*

**A.** They have commonly before their English this signe &c.

A. They have commonly before them English this night or, and sometimes there.

## Of a Participle.

**Q. VV**hat is your fourth part of speech, which is dedicated?

## A. A Participle.

## Q. What is a Participle?

A. A part of speech derived of a Verb, taking part of a Noun,  
&c.

Q. Of what is a Participle derived?

A. Of a Verbe, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part: because it hath nothing of it selfe; but  
what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of speech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verbe, and part of both a Noun  
and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely, or severally?

A. Gender, Case and Declension.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tense and signification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

\* Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Case and Gender: as a Noun Ad-  
jective.

Q. How many kindes of Participles are there?

A. Foure one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense,  
one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you know the kindes of Participles?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their significati-  
on.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Present  
tense?

A. In *ans* or *ens*: as, *ans*, *descens*.

Q. How ends it in English?

A. In *ing*, as, louing.

Q. Is every word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Present  
tense?

A. Not vniuersallie the Latine end also in *ans* or *ens*, hauing the  
other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time present.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the present tense  
formed of?

G

A. Of

b There are  
two of the Ac-  
tive voyce: as,  
the Participle  
of the Present  
and the Fut. in  
*rus*: two of the  
Passive: that is,  
the Participle  
of the Preter  
tense, and Fu-  
ture in *dus*.

<sup>c</sup> For forming Particles of Verbes waiting the Preterimperfect tense, w. must faine Preterimperf. tenses, as, *inquierbam, inquiens.*

A. Of the <sup>c</sup> Preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode, by changing the last syllable into *ns* : as of *Amabam, bam* turned *in ns*, is made *amans*: so, of *Auxiliabar, auxilians.*

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rns*, signify or betoken?

A. To doe: like the Infinitiue Moode of the Actiue voyce: as, *Amaturus* to loue, or about to loue.

Q. What time doth it signify?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rns*: as, *amaturus.*

Q. What is it formed of?

A. <sup>d</sup> Of the latter Supine by putting to *rns*: as, of *Dolus, dolturnus.*

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter tense?

A. In *d, t, or n*: loued, taught, slain.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus, sus, xus*: as, *amatus* loued, *visus* seene, *nexus* knit.

Q. Doe all of them end either in *tus, sus, or xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *uu*.

Q. What time doth a Participle of the Preter tense signify?

A. Time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *s*: as, of *Lectus, le-*

*itus.*

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To suffer: like the Infinitiue Moode of the Passiue voyce: as, *Amandus* to be loued.

\* Q. What time doth it signify?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. Case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *dus*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into *dus*, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Actiue voyce: and of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. Yes:

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this sentence, *L-*  
*gendas veteribus profici*: In reading old authors thou doest pro-  
fit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when  
it signifieth Actively?

A. No: It is rather an Adiective Gerundive.

Q. Hath every kinde of Verbe all the fourt Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles haue Verbes Actives and \* Neu-  
ters, which haue the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Fu-  
ture in *russ.*

Q. But what if these want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *russ.*

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is derived of the latter Supine. As, of *Disco* is  
only *dicens*: without a Participle of the Future in *russ.*

Q. What Participles haue Verbes Passives, whose Actives  
haue the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tense and of the Future in  
*dus*: as, of *Amor*, commeth *amans* *amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actives want the Supines?

A. They want then the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense should bee for-  
med of the latter Supine, which is wanting. As of *Timer* is only  
*timendus*: *timendo* *timi* *timui* *timet* *timuit* *timet* *timuit* *timet*

Q. What Participles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense,  
and one of the Future in *russ*: as, of *aduertor*, commeth *auxili-*  
*ans*, *auxiliatus*, *auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it never haue a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes: if it gouerne an Accusative case, as being a Verbe  
Transitive: as, *Largior verbum*: *doquor* may forme *logendus*.

Q. How many Participles haue a Verbe Common?

A. All the fourt Participles: as, of *Largior*, commeth *largiens*,  
*largicurus*, *largiendus*.

Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined?

\* *Dolendus* and  
*carendus*, are  
out of rule.  
\* *Erratus*, *excus-*  
*sus*, *pervetus*,  
are taken to  
come of Verbs  
Impersonals of  
the Passive  
voyce: *fore-*  
*natus*, *triumpha-*  
*tus*, *vicitatus*,  
and *vigilanus*:  
or abusively.

A. Like Nounes Adiectiues of three Articles : as, Nom. *Hic*, *hic et hoc* *Amans*; like *Felix*.

Q. How are Particiles of other tenses declined?

A. Like Nounes Adiectiues of three dittens endings: as, Nom. *Amatus, amata, amatum*; like *Bonus, a, um*: so all the rest.

### Of an Aduerbe.

Q. Which is your fift part of speech: and the fift of those which are vndeclined?

A. An Aduerbe.

Q. What is an Aduerbe?

A. A part of speech joyned to the Verbes, to declare their signification.

Q. Why is it called an Aduerbe?

A. Because it is vsually joyned to Verbes.

Q. May it not be joyned vnto other parts of speech also?

A. Yes: to such words as are in place of Verbes, and some other; as, sometimes to Nounes, sometimes to Aduerbes.

Q. Whereto is an Aduerbe joyned to the Verbes?

A. To declare their signification: that is, to make their signification more plaine and full.

\* Q. How?

A. By some circumstance of time, place, number, order, or the like, according to the severall kindes of Aduerbes; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Aduerbes.

A. Aduerbes are of Time, Place, Number, Order: and so as they stand in the booke.

Q. Give me your Aduerbes, Englishing them in order.

A. Aduerbes of Time: as, *Hodin* to day, *eras* to morrow, *heret* yesterday, *preremde* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time past, or in time to come, or once; *aliquando* forntimes, *super* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place: as, *vbi* where, *ibi* there, *bis* heere, *sic* ther, *ille* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

Of

<sup>a</sup> These Aduerbes see more at large in M. Leeches questions, in his third part of his Grāmar questions. and so likewise of Coniunctiōns, or in the Latin rules.

Of Number : as *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *quintum* againe.

Of Order : as, *Inde* from thence : *dende* afterwards : *denique* to conclude : *pessimum* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting : as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* whence, *vnde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of calling : as, *Hens* hoe, *& hoc* : *hodum* hoe syrrah.

Of Affirming : as *Certe* surely, *ne* verily, *profetto*, truly, *sane* truly or doubletelle, *\*scilicet* doublesse or truly, *licet* be it so, *\*Scilicet, quasi* *est* be it so.

Of Denying : as, *Non* not, *hanc* not, *minime* no, or in no wise, *nemquam* not, or in no wise, *nemquam* no, or in no wise.

Of Swearing : as, *\*pol* in good-sooth, *adpol* in good-sooth, *\*Pol by Pol*.  
*Hercle* truly, *Medius fidius* in faith or truth.

Of Exhorting : as, *Eia* go to, or well, *age* go to, *agite* goe ye to, *agedum* well, goe to yet.

Of flattering : as, *Sodes* if thou darest, or on good-fellowship, as *Fidius* the son of *Jupiter*, and god of faithfulness, *Medius fidius*, *lux*, *Adepot by the Temple of Pollux*.

Of forbidding : as, *Ne* no, not.

Of wishing : as *vitrum* Oh that, or I would to God, *si O* that, *O si O* that, *O si O* if, *O oh that*.

Of Gathering together, as, *Suum* together, *suâ* together, *pari*. *Hercules shall helpe me*.

Of Parting : as, *Sorsim* asunder, or one from another : *segit*. *Sodes quasi fides*  
*littera* every one asunder, or peculiarly, *vicatim* street by street, or village by village.

Of Choosing : as, *Potius* rather, *in* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished : as, *Pene* almost, *serè* almost, *prope* me, or neere, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *modo non* almost.

Of shewing : as, *En* behold, *eccc* behold.

Of Doubting : as, *Forsitan* peraduenture, *forsitan* peraduenture, *forsassis* it may be, *forsasse* it may be, or peraduenture.

Of Chance : as *Fortè* by chance, *forsimò* by chance, or at aduenture.

Of Likeness : as, *Sic* so, *hunc* like as, *quasi* as, *com* as, *tangam* even as, *velut* as.

Of Quality : as, *Bene* well, *malè* evilly, *dolè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity : as *Multum* much, *parvum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or *verum* much.

Of Comparison : as, *Tam* so or aswell, *quam* as, *magi* more, *minus* less, *maximè* especially.

Q. Are not some Aduerbs compared?

A. Yes, certaine are : as, *Dolè* learnedly, *dolissimè* more learnedly, *dolissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortissimè* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly. *Propè* neer, *propissimè* neerer, *proximè* the nearest of all.

Q. Do these forme the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue degree of their Positiue, as Adiectiues do?

A. No : they haue no Comparatiue nor Superlatiue degree of themselves ; neither doo forme any Comparison properly.

Q. How then haue these degrees?

A. They doo borrow them of Noues Adiectiues of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree.

Q. How doth the Comparatiue degree of Aduerbes end?

A. Their Comparatiue ends in *w* ; like the Neuter Gender of the Adiective of the Comparatiue degree.

Q. How end their Superlatiues?

A. They end for most part in *e*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocatiue case of their Adiective of the Superlatiue degree. Of which they seeme to be formed : as, *Dolè*, *dolissimè*, *dolissimè*.

Q. Do not some Superlatiues end in *um* ?

A. Yes : some few which haue the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocatiue case, whereof they come : as, *Plurimum*, *potissimum*.

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Aduerbs?

A. Yes : when they are set alone without a case.

Q. How may we know Aduerbes?

A. Easily. Many of them are set downe in the Accidence. The rest may be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine ; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

Q. How

\* Aduerbs  
comming of  
Noues which  
are compared  
irregularly, doe  
follow their  
manner of  
comparing :  
as, of *Berus*,  
*melior*, *optimus*,  
*is bene*, *melius*,  
*optime*.

b Neuter Ad-  
iectiues are oft  
put for Ad-  
uerbs : as, *cen-*  
*sprorecon-*  
*ter*, *torum* for  
*torne*.

This is when  
they are taken  
Adverbially,  
signifying as  
Aduerbs.

\* **Q.** How by their English?

A. Most of them, besides these in the booke, are Aduerbes of Quality, and do commonly end in *ly*, in English: as, wisely, learnedly.

\* **Q.** How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *ē* or *us*, and are marked ouer the head with a graue accent, to distinguish them from Nounes: as, *Dōctē, dōctiūs, dōctissimō*. Or else they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter, wisely*.

\* **Q.** How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Dōctē learnedly, dōctiūs more learnedly, dōctissimō most learnedly. Fortisē valiantly, fortiūs more valiantly, fortissimō most valiantly*.

**Q.** Haue you not some Aduerbes ending in *e*, like Ablatiue cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tantō* by so much: and some also in *im*: as, *furiūm theeuishly, comming of the Verbe furor*. But these haue their accents to know them by, like as those in *us*, and the rest.

### Of a Coniunction.

**Q.** **V**Which is your second part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Coniunction.

**Q.** What is a Coniunction?

A. A part of speech that ioyneth words and sentences together.

\* **Q.** What is the vse of Coniunctions?

A. To ioyne words and sentences.

**Q.** How many kindes of Coniunctions haue you?

A. Twelue: <sup>a</sup> Copulatiues, Disiunctiues, Discretiues, Causaliues, Conditionals, Exceptiues, Interrogatiues, Illatiues, Aduersatiues, Redditiues, Electiues, Diminutiues.

**Q.** Giue me your Coniunctions, Latine and English together.

A. <sup>b</sup> Copulatiues: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *neq; neither, neque* neither.

<sup>c</sup> Disiunctiues: as, *An* either, *ve* or, *or* either, *vel* either, *sed* either, *sive* either.

<sup>a</sup> These kinds of Coniunctions haue their names according to the reasons following.

<sup>b</sup> Copulatiues, because they serue vnsually to couple parts

or sentences absolutely.

<sup>c</sup> Disiunctiues

by which parts of sentences are so seuered, as if one only could be true.

<sup>d</sup> Discre-

<sup>d</sup> Discretives, by which the parts are lightly sever'd.

<sup>e</sup> Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before.

<sup>f</sup> Conditionals, by which the part following is knit vpon condition of that going before.

<sup>g</sup> Exceptives do except against some-thing going before, or from something fol-

<sup>h</sup> Interrogatives ask a question.

<sup>i</sup> Illatives bring in some conclusion, or shew some thing.

<sup>d</sup> Discretives: as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but truly, *autem* but, *verò* but, *at* but, *as* but.

<sup>e</sup> Causals: as, *Nam* for, *namq̄* for, *enim* for, *etiam* for, *quis* because, *ut* that, *quod* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

<sup>f</sup> Conditionals: as, *Ssi* if, *si* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

<sup>g</sup> Exceptives: as, *Nisi* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *aliquin* except that, or otherwise, *praterquam* except that.

<sup>h</sup> Interrogatives: as, *No* whether, *an* whether, *vtrum* whether, *vixine* whether or no, *anne* whether or no, *nonne* is it not so.

<sup>i</sup> Illatives: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

<sup>k</sup> Adversatives: as, *Etsi* although, *quoniam* although, *qniam*, *nts* although, *tunc* although, or albeit, *est* be it so.

<sup>l</sup> Redditives to the same: as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *etca-* *men* yet notwithstanding.

<sup>m</sup> Electives: as, *Quām* how, *ac* as, *usque* as, or then.

<sup>n</sup> Diminutives: as, *Salem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least-wise.

<sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> Adversatives shew some diversity of things. <sup>q</sup> Redditives answer to the Adversatives. For the order of placing of Coniunctions, see the Latin Rules, or M. Leeches questions.

### Of a Preposition.

**Q. Which is your third part of speech undeclin-ed?**

A. A Preposition.

**Q. What is a Preposition?**

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech, either in Apposition, or in Composition.

**Q. Why doo you say, most commonly set before other parts?**

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after sometime.

**Q. What**

Q. What meane you by Apposition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Apposition? as words are words : c. 1

A. When a Preposition is only set before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remaieth a perfect word of it selfe: as, *Ad patrem.*

Q. What meane you by Composition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Composition? no wond woH

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before: as, *indecimus* unlearned.

Q. To what vse doe Prepositions serue specially?

A. To gouerne cases: or to serue to cases; as our booke hath it: and to make compound words.

Q. What cases doe they serue to?

A. Some to an Accusatiue, some to an Ablatiue, some both to an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue.

Q. How many Prepositions serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. Two and thirtie: hainely, *ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before,

etc. et ceteris

Q. How many serue to the Ablatiue case?

A. These fifteen <sup>b</sup> *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or from, &c.

Q. How many serue to both cases?

A. Only these four: *In*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q. What Prepositions are set after their cases?

A. These three: *versus*, *penes*, and *tenuis*, are orduarily set after; also *cum* and *usque*, sometimes: as, *secum*, *ad occidentem*, *usque*.

Q. May not the rest of the Prepositions be so set after their cases also?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anastrophe*: as, *Italiams contra*.

Q. Can no Preposition serue to a Genitiue case?

A. Yes: *Tenuis*.

Q. When is that?

A. When the casuall word ioyned with *Tenuis* is the Plurall number, then it must be put in the Genitiue case, and bee set before *tenuis*: as, *Aurum tenuis*, vp to the ears: *genium tenuis*, vp to the knees.

Q. If Prepositions bee set alone without any case; whether

<sup>a</sup> Procul is sometimes a Preposition, & ioyned both to the Accusatiue and to the Ablatiue cases.

<sup>b</sup> Porat pro si-

bis, b.e. prepata-

sis, or pro, b.e.

prepidium sic

conatum fibi.

Lamb. in Plaut.

Venio adver-

sum temporib.

c. aduo. sum die-

nebrium tem-

pori, b.e. oppor-

tunc. S. o. kyr.

<sup>c</sup> The English-

shes of our

Prepositions

are very de-

fective and

would be care-

fully supplied.

are they then Prepositions? A yd hoy mrsit iaiW

A. No: they are then changed into Aduerbes: and so if they do forme the degrees of comparison. chdloqgI sntivA

Q. May thole foure which serue to both cases, haue either an Accusatiue case or an Ablatiue, as we will?

A. No: except *& ceteris*, which we may vse at our pleasure.

\* Q. How know you then when to ioyn them to the Accusatiue case; whereto the Ablatiue?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue case, they will commonly haue an Accusatiue case: so for Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue, an Ablatiue.

Q. When doth *in*, serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. When it hath the signe *into*, ioyned with the English: as, *in Urbem*, into the City. Or, when it is put for *Erga*, towards; *contra*, against; or *ad*, vnto. Otherwise, it serues to an Ablatiue.

\* Q. When doth *Sub* gouerne an Accusatiue?

A. When it is put for *Ad*, *per*, or *ante*; that is, when it signifieth vnto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it gouernes an Ablatiue.

\* Q. When doth *Super* gouerne an Accusatiue?

A. When it is put for *ultra* beyond. Else it will haue an Ablatiue.

<sup>b</sup> These haue  
commonly these  
significations  
or the like:  
which by vse  
in reading may  
easily be obser-  
ued: *Am* about,  
*di* from, &c. *dis*  
*asunder*: *re*  
back or againe:  
*si* asunder: *con-*  
*together*: *se*,  
*q* *for* *sic* *con*, *q*.  
*cum*.

\* Q. Haue you no moe Prepositions but these?

A. Yes: <sup>b</sup> These sixe; *Am*, *dis*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. Doe these serue to any cases?

A. No: they serue onely to make Compound words; so that they are neuer found alone, but onely in Composition, com-  
pounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared?

A. No: except some of them when they are changed into Aduerbes: as, *Propre*, *propius*, *proxime*.

Q. **V**Hat is your last part of speech?

A. An Interiection.

Q. What

**Q.** What is an Interiection? **A.** As I have said to another but a part of speech, which signifieth some sodaine affection, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voyce.

**Q.** How many kindes of Interiectiones haue you? **M.** **A.** So many as there are sodaine passions or motions of the minde: I as, of mirth, sorrow, dread, and the like; as they are in my booke.

**Q.** Give me the English of your Interiectiones; as you did of Aduerbes and Conjunctiones. **A.** **C.** They are imperfect voyces; and so haue no proper English words: yet we may English them thus, after our custome of speech, also ymbo brouwe a wryte veleroyd diamond. **Q.**

Some be of Mirth: as, *Ehax hey, yah key-da.* **A.** **C.** **S.**

Sorrow: as, *Hem alas, yorilah alas.* **A.** **C.** **S.**

Dread: as, *Arh oh hor alah.* **A.** **C.** **S.** To brouwe

Mauailing: as, *Pape O maruiculous or strange!* **A.** **C.** **S.**

Disdaining: as, *Hem oh or what, whi ah.* **A.** **C.** **S.**

Shunning: as, *Apage get thee gone, or fie away.* **A.** **C.** **S.**

Praising: as, *Eage O well done!* **A.** **C.** **S.**

Scorning: as, *Wah hoe, alas.* **A.** **C.** **S.**

Exclamation: as, *Prob Deum asque bonitatem fidem.* Oh the faith of gods and men. **A.** **C.** **S.**

Cutting: as, *Ye wot, malum in a mifchiefe.* **A.** **C.** **S.**

Laughing: as, *Hah hah, ha ha.* **A.** **C.** **S.** To brouwe of arms or

Calling: as, *Ehe, he, ja, ho syrruh.* **A.** **C.** **S.** Digni oris bellus, *shout*

Silence: as, *An, auh.* **A.** **C.** **S.**

**Q.** But are all Interiectiones such imperfect voyces?

**A.** Yes, all which are properly Interiectiones: as, *Ehax, yah,*

**C.** **S.** **A.** **C.** **S.**

\* **Q.** What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mifchiefe, is it not a perfect voyce?

**A.** *Malum* is not properly an Interiection, but a Noun: and is onely then taken for an Interiection, when it is put to expresse such a sodaine passion. **A.** **C.** **S.**

\* **Q.** May not other perfect words also be made Interiectiones? **A.** **C.** **S.**

**A.** Yes, any part of speech may: but especially Nouns and Verbes, whensover they are vied to expresse these sodaine motions.

motions of the mind:] as, *In* and *and* aching not to be spoke of, *Amabo* of all fellowship, *Potestatis*, are made Intonations and vndeclined.

**Q.** May one word be of many parts of speech? **A.** Yes : being taken in a divers signification, or in a divers respect and consideration.

**Q.** How for example? **A.** *Cum* when, is an Adverb of Time: *Cum* seeing that, is a Conjunction Causall: *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it selfe is a Noun Substantive and vndeclined.

**Q.** It seemeth heereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noun Substantive.

**A.** Yes : when it is taken for the word it selfe, or, as for a word of Art.] As, *Habeo* this word *habet*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Substantive: as, *Bonum* man good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *Hoc mani in diuinis*.

### The Concords of the Latin Speech.

**Q.** We have done with the Introduction of the eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight parts severally, which is the first part of your Accidence: now we are to come to the Rules of Construction of the Eight parts of speech, called the English Rules. **Q.** What meane you by Construction?

**A.** The due ioyning, or right ordering and framming together of words in speech. Or the right ioyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the naturall manners, or according to the reason and rule of Grammer.

**Q.** How many things are to be considered, for the right ioyning of words in Construction?

**A.** Two: 1. The Concords of words. 2. The governing of words.

**Q.** What meane you by Concords?

**A.** The agreement of words together, in some speciall Accidents of speaking, according to the rules of Grammer.

**b** That construction is to be accounted lawfull, which the most approved of the ancient Writers have vsed both in writing and speaking.

**c** Construction is either simple and plaine, or figurative.

Simple is that which follows the right and plaine manner of speaking, which differs from the same plaine manner as *magis pars vulnerata*.

dents or qualities; in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

\* Q. How many Concords haue you?

A. Three: The first betweene the Nominatiue Case and the Verbe.

The second, betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

\* Q. Why must these six so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weake, and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they bee guided and holden vp by the three stronger.

\* Q. Which are those three weake ones?

A. The three latter: that is, the Verbe, the Adiectiue and the Relatiue.

\* Q. What must the Verbe haue to agree with?

A. His Nominatiue case.

\* Q. What the Adiectiue?

A. His Substantiue.

\* Q. What must the Relatiue haue?

A. His Antecedent.

### The first Concord.

\* Q. What is then your first Concord between?

A. Betweene the Nominatiue case and the Verbe.

\* Q. When an English is giuen to bee made in Latine, what must you do first?

A. Look out the principall Verbe.

\* Q. What if you haue moe Verbes then one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verbe?

A. The first of them.

\* Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: first, if the Verbe bee of the Infinitiue Mood, it cannot be the principall Verbe. Secondly, if it haue before it a Relatiue: as, *that*, *which*. Thirdly, if it haue before it a Coniunction: as, *as*, *that*, *Caus* when, *if*, and such others.

\* Q. Why can none of these bee the principall Verbe?

A. Because all these do either in some sort depend vpon some other Verbe, going before them in natural & due order of speech.

**Q.** Must not the same course be taken, when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is given to be made in Latine ?

**A.** Yes, the very same : I must likewise first seek out the principall Verb, and marke it carefully.

**Q.** Why so ?

**A.** Because that will point out the right Nominatiue case, which is that which agreeth with both in Number and Person, and also in reason ; and so is doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

**Q.** When you haue found out the principal Verbe, what must you doe then ?

**A.** Seeke out his Nominatiue case.

**Q.** How ?

**A.** By putting the English, who or what, with the English of the Verbe ; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shall bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

**Q.** Give me an example how.

**A.** *Venit ne Rex?* Doth the king come ? If you aske heere, Who commeth ? the answer is, The king. So the word *king* is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

**Q.** Must we alwaies thus seeke out the Nominatiue case ?

**A.** Yes, in Verbes Personals : except the Verbe be an Impersonall ; which will haue no Nominatiue case.

**Q.** Where must your Nominatiue case be set, in making or constraining Latine ?

**A.** Before the Verbe.

**Q.** Are there no exceptions ?

**A.** Yes, three : First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperative Mood. Thirdly, when this signe is, or where, commeth before the English of the Verbe.

**Q.** Where must the Nominatiue case be placed, if any of these happen ?

**A.** Most usually after the Verbe ; or after the signe of the Verbe : as, *Amas tu louest thou ? or dost thou lone ?*

**Q.** What case must your casuall word be, which commeth

next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question, whom or what made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusative case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him to be construed withall; for then it must be such case, as the Verbe gouernes properly.

Q. Give an example.

A. Si enpi placet magistro, utere diligentia, &c. Here placere the Verbe gouernes properly Magistro a Datiue case; the Nominative cases of the first and second persons, as Ego, tu, nos and vos are seldom expressed, but only vnder stood, vntill it be for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some persons from all others: as vos dominatis, you condemned

Note that and vos are also sometimes used to distinguish the first and second persons, as Ego, tu, nos and vos are seldom expressed, but only vnder stood, vntill it be for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some persons from all others: as vos dominatis, you condemned

Q. What doth a Verbe Personali agree with?

A. With his Nominative case.

Q. In how many things?

A. Into two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same number and Person that the Nominative case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Give me an example.

A. Preceptor legit, vos verò negligitis.

Q. In which words lyeth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In Preceptor legit, vos negligitis.

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus: Legit the Verbe is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with Preceptor his Nominative case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And negligitis is the plurall Number and second Person, because it agreeeth with vos his Nominative case, which is also the Plurall Number and second Person.

and none other, or else for more emphaticke, that is, for speaking more significantly: as, Tu et patronus, you

are [my] patrone; that is, you especially and above all other. [So also in Verbes, whose signification belongs vnto men, the Nominative cases of the third Person are vsually vnderstood: as, Fertur, he ille fertur, he is reported; vntill fertur be rather vsed impersonally. So ferunt, he homines ferunt, men say, &c. Thus it is likewise in Verbes, whose action belongs to God or Nature, as pluit, it raineth; fulminat, it thunders, that is, God or Nature raines or thunders.] Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbes, which as these are said to be of an exempt signification, vix, whose action is not in the power of man, or of any earthly creature, as lucet it is day, Adspersat it draweth towards euening.

Q. Mafft

Q. Must the Verbe be alwayes the same Number and Person the Nominative case is?

A. No : For there are three exceptions in the rules following,

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominative cases Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are two Nominative cases comming together, with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming between them ; though all the Nominative cases be of the Singular Number, yet the Verbe is vsually of the Plurall Number.

\* Dand iij may be of all Persons as well as idem; by the figure Enactio, hauing ~~eg~~ or nos, Tu or vos, understood, as, agimus, iij, ipso poteramus esse pares, &c. for nos iij agimus, &c.

Q. What if the Nominative cases be of diuers Persons, with which of them must the Verbe agree in Person ? may it agree with any of them ?

A. No : it must agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominative case of the worthiest Person ?

A. The Nominative case of the first Person is more worthy then of the second ; and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your second exception ?

A. When a Verbe commeth between two Nominative cases of diuers Numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What meane you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them ?

A. It may agree either with that Nominative case, which goeth before the Verbe, or with that which comineth after the Verbe ; so that both the Nominative cases bee of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception ?

A. Heere note also that sometime the Infinitiu Mood of a Verbe, &c.

Q. What meane you by that rule ?

A. That not onely a Causall word is the Nominative case to the Verbe ; but sometime an Infinitiu Moode, sometimes a whole

whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verbe.

\* Q. What meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word may be declin'd with Cases.

Q. How can an Infinitive Mood, or a whole sentence be the Nominative case to the Verbe? Can any word be a Nominative case to the Verbe, but only a Noun Substantive?

A. Yes: a Noun Substantive, or whatsoeuer is put in the place of a Noun Substantive; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun Substantive?

A. Like Substantives of the Neuter Gender vnddeclined: as, *Hoc Nihil invariabile est*; *Hoc dilecta sanguis innervabile*.

\* Q. May not a Relatiue bee the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but that is onely by reason of the Substantive or Adiective understood with it, or in whose place it is put.

\* Q. And may not an Adiective also bee the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: But then it is commonly an Adiective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standing for a Substantive.

\* Q. What Number and Person must the Verbe bee, when a whole sentence, or a piece of a sentence, is the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe be referred, or haue respect but to one thing, it shall be the Singular Number, and third Person but if to moe, it is vsually the Plurall Number and third Person.

\* Q. What if it bee a Noun of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noun signifying moe then one?

A. It may sometimes haue a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

\* Q. How many things then may be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Sixe: First, a Casuall word, which is either a Substantive, or a Relatiue; or an Adiective standing for a Substantive. Secondly, a whole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or piece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive Mood. Fiftly, an

Aduerbe with a Genitius case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselues, or whatsoeuer is put in stead of the Nominatiue case.

**Q.** What if your Verbe be of the Infinitiu Mood, must it haue a Nominatiue case before it?

**A.** No : It must haue an Accusatiue case before it, in stead of a Nominatiue.

### **The second Concord.**

**Q.** What is your second Concord betwenee ?

**A.** Betweche the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

**Q.** When you haue an Adiectiue, how will you find out his Substantiue ?

**A.** As I found out the Nominatiue case; that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adiectiue; and the word or words answering to the question, shall be the Substantiue to it.

**Q.** In how many things doth the Adiectiue agree with his Substantiue ?

**A.** In three : in Case, Gender and Number.

**Q.** Why doth your booke say, The Adiectiue whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle?

**A.** Because all Pronounes are Adiectiues by nature ; except *Ego, tu, sis*; and so are all Participle; and therefore agree with Substantiues as well as the Noun Adiectiues doe.

**Q.** Is your Adiectiue always the same Case, Gender, and Number that the Substantiue is?

**A.** No, not always : for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my booke name but one.

**Q.** What is the first exception?

**A.** Many Substantiues Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betwenee them, will haue an Adiectiue Plurall; which Adiectiue shall agree with the Substantiue of the most worthy Gender.

**Q.** Which is the Substantiue of the most worthy Gender?

**A.** The

A. The Substantiue of the Masculine Gender is more worthy then the Substantiue of the Feminine; and the Substantiue of the Feminine more worthy then of the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwayes true?

A. Yea: except in things without life; I meane, such as are not apt to haue life: as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter is usually so accounted; though wee may take such Neuters to be put Substantiuely: as, *Arcus & calamis sunt bona.*

\* Q. Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adiectiue comes betwegne two Substantiues of divers Genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them.

\* Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantiue is not alwayes a Casuall word: but a whole sentence, a piece of a sentence, an Infinitiue Moode, an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case, or any word put for it selfe, may be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

\* Q. Why so?

A. Because all these things which may bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, may bee likewise the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, and the Antecedent to the Relatiue.

\* Q. What Case, Gender and Number, shall the Adiectiue be, when any of these are his Substantiue?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantiue, is accounted to be.

\* Q. What if the Adiectiue haue respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or one piece of a sentence) what Gender and number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

\* Q. What if it haue respect to moe things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

### The third Concord.

Q. What is the third Concord betweene? Between the Antecedent and the Relatiue? we usually meane *Qui, que, quod*, with the cases and words comming of it.

<sup>a</sup> By Relative  
in this place

b We may also note, that these Relatiues set downe in the Pronoune, as, *Hic, ille, iste, uis, idem, qui*, are called Relatiues of Substance, because they haue Relation to a Substance.

Others are called Relatiues of Accident, because they haue relation to some accident; as to some quality, or quantity, as, *Qualis, quantus, cuius*, and other Interrogatiues.

c Obserue, that the proper Antecedent is not alwaies expressed: for sometimes a Relative and so sometimes a Noun Adiective haue for their Antecedent or Substantive some Pronoune.

Primitiue included in the Pronoune Possessiue set downe, by that Rule in the Syntax. *Aliquando Re-Latinum, &c.* as, *Laudauit fortunas meas, qui filium habebat talis ingenia praevidit.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent the Primitiue *Ego* included in *Meas*, in which *mei* is understood So the examples in the construction of the Pronoune in the Latin Syntax, viz. *Hac Possessiua, Meus, tuus, &c.*

*Q.* b When you haue a Relative, what must you doe to finde out his Antecedent?

*A.* Put the question *who, or what*, to the English of the Relative; and the word that answereth to the question, is the Antecedent to it.

*Q.* What meane you by the Antecedent?

*A.* The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relative, and is rehersed againe of the Relative.

*Q.* In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?

*A.* In three: in Gender, Number, and Person.

*Q.* Is one Substantiuall or Casuall word the Antecedent alwaies to the Relative?

*A.* No: all the same things may be the Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, or the Substantiuall to the Adiectiuall.

*Q.* When any of these, except a Casuall word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relative bee?

*A.* If the Relative bee referred but to one thing of those, except the casuall word, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it bee referred to two things or more of them, it must bee the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

*Q.* When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

*A.* A Relative.

*Q.* If it cannot bee so turned, what part of speech is it then?

*A.* A Coniunction; which in Latin is called *quod* or *ut*, signifying *that*.

*Q.* Must it alwaies needs be so made in Latin by *quod* or *ut*, signifying that?

*A.* No:

A. No : we may oft times elegantly leave out both *quod*, & Note for dif-  
and *ut*, by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and ference be-  
the Verbe into the Infinitive moodē.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come to-  
gether with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them; what Number must the Relative be ?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relative  
agree in Gender ?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not  
apt to haue life ?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents bee of the Masculine or  
Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet effect as *ut*  
the Relative be the Neuter ?

A. Yes: as, *Arctus & calami que fregisti*, que the Relatiue is *agis volo*.  
the Neuter Gender; though *Arctus & calami* the Antecedents Or thus. That  
be the Masculine. Quod doth vsually signifie  
simply, a thing done, or to bee done, & the cause why it is done, or to bee done.

### The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. How many chief rules are there to know what  
Case the Relatiue must be of?

A. Two: When there commeth no Nominative case be-  
tweene the Relatiue and, &c. And when there commeth a No-  
minative case, &c.

Q. When in making or confirming Latine, there commeth  
no Nominative case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe, what  
case must your Relatiue bee ?

A. The Nominative case to the Verbe; as it were a Noune  
Substantiue.

Ques<sup>t</sup>. When there comes a Nominative case betweene  
the Relatiue and the Verbe; what Case must the Relatiue be  
then?

A. Such Case as the Verbe will haue after him: that is, such  
Case

Case as any Noun Substantive should bee, being gouerned of the same Verbe.

*Q.* May not the Relative be the Substantive to the Adiective, as well as it may be the Nominate case to the Verbe?

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Are there no other words which haue their Cases, as the Relative hath?

*A.* Yes: Nounes Interrogatiues and Indefinites: as, *quis*, *uter*, *qualsis*, *quoniam*, *quoms*, &c.

*Q.* Doe Relatiues, Interrogatiues and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are gouerned, like as Substantives, and other parts of speach doe?

*A.* No: these vsually all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other words, whereof they are gouerned.

\* *Q.* Doth a Substantive neuer stand before the word whereof it is gouerned?

*A.* Yes: when a word is ioyned with it which goeth before by nature; as, a Relatiue, or an Interrogatiue, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis*; *librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is gouerned, like as *quem* doth.

*Q.* Why so?

*A.* Because of the Relatiue which goeth with it.

*Q.* Is the Relatiue alwaies gouerned of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

*A.* It is gouerned of whatsoeuer a Noun Substantive may be gouerned of: as, sometimes of an Infinitive Mood coming after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Genund. And so of other words, according to my booke: and in all things like vnto the Substantive.

\* *Q.* How can you know of what word the Relatiue is gouerned?

*A.* By putting in stead of the Relatiue the same Case of *Hic*, *hec*, *hoc*; and so construing the sentence.

\* *Q.* Why so?

*A.* Because then the word which is put for the Relatiue, will in construing follow the word which the Relatiue is gouerned of, as other parts of speach do.

\* *Q.* Shew

\* These are  
called Relati-  
tives of Acci-  
dent, as was  
said before.

b *Despauierius*  
hath this rule  
worthy to be  
observed of  
schoiers.

*Quando Relati-*

*tino precedens*  
*subdit, eodem*  
*ponatur case*

*qui a certe datur*

*et eidem.*

*Precedens b.e.*

*Antecedens,*

*sub dis, i.e. sub-*

*iungis.*

\* Q. Shew how in this sentence; *Quem nō est narrandi locus.*

A. Put *has* instead of *quam*, and then it will follow thus in constraining: *Noste non est locus narrandi bee: so queis governed of narrandi.*

Q. But if a Relative come between two Substantiues of diuers Genders; with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the latter, as will best serue to expresse the matter in hand; yea, though they be of diuers Numbers also. By the rule, *Relationius inter duo Antecedentium, &c.*

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### *Constructions of Nounes Substantiues.*

Q. WE haue done with Construction in the agreement of words: now we are to come to Construction in governing of words. VVhere begin your rules for governing words?

A. At VVhen two Substantiues come together, &c.

Q. In what order do these rules stand in your booke?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how.

A. First, the Rules for Construction of Nounes Substantiues. Secondly, of Nounes Adiectiues. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly of Verbes Personals. Fiftly, of Gerunds. Sixtly of Supines. Seuenthly, of all such words as signifie Time, Space betweene Place, Names of places. Eighthly, of Verbes Impersonals. Ninthly, of Particples. Tenthly, of Aduerbes. The eleuenth, of Coniunctions. The twelft, Prepositions. The thirteenth Interiections.

Q. In what order are the rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominatiue case, if the word doe gouerne a Nominatiue case. Secondly, for the Genitiue. Thirdly, for the Datiuue. Fourthly, for the Accusatiue. Fiftly, for the Ablatiue.

\* Q. VVhy doe you not mention any rules for the Vocatiue?

A. Because the Vocatiue is governed of no other part of speech, except an Interiection. And also it may easily bee known, because whensoeuer wee call or speake to any person or things,

64 Manner of finding out the rules in Construction.

things, we doe it in the Vocative case.

\* Q. How will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence, to know why it is put in the Genitive, Dative, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

\* Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to give every word his proper signification in English.

\* Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because every case is commonly governed of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and natural order of construing.

\* Q. How will you finde out the rule for the case, when you have construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is governed, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

\* Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitive case after a Substantive, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitive case after the Substantive: and marking the signification of the word, I shall finde the rule in one of those.

\* Q. Shew methis by an example in this little sentence, *Vir-tus comes innidia*. What must you doe first?

A. First I construe it, thus; *Innidia, enuy* [*est*] *comes* a companion *virtutis* of virtue.

\* Q. What case is *comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominatiue case, governed of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in constraining, by the first rule of the Nominatiue case after the Verbe; that is, *Sum, forem, fio*.

\* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitiue case, governed of the Substantive *Comes* going next before it in constraining, by the first rule of the Genitiue case, after the Substantive; When two Substantives, &c.

\* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule;

For this rule  
see it more at  
large in the  
Grammar-  
shoole.

rule; what order must you obserue in construing a sentence?

A. First, I must reade distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

\* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such words as are written with great letters; except the first word of euery sentence, which is euer written with a great letter.

\* Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocatiue case, if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

\* Q. What next?

A. I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it; and that which hangeth of it, seruynge to make it plaine.

\* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoeuer words depend on it, seruynge to make it plaine; as, an Infinitiue Moode, or an Aduerbe.

\* Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: which is commonly an Accusatiue case.

\* Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first, a Genitiue, secondly, a Datiue, lastly, the Ablatiue.

\* Q. Give me the summe of this rule briefly.

A. First, I must reade my sentence plainly to a full poynt, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocatiue case, if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which depends of it to make it plaine. Thirdly, I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plaine. Then the Verbe with the Infinitiue Moode or Aduerbe. Next, the Accusatiue case, or such case as the Verbe properly gouernes. Lastly, all the other cases in order: as, first, the Genitiue; secondly, the Datiue; after, the Ablatiue.

Every Scholler  
should be able  
to repeat this  
Rule.

\* Q. What if there be not all these kindes of words in a sentence?

A. Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order euer to be kept?

b More shortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatiues, Relatiues, Particiues, certaine Aduerbes and Coniunctions.

See Galenius his Analysis.

p 9.

A. b It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring vp: as, by Interjections, Aduerbes of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Coniunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatiues, Indefinites, Particiues, Relatiues: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quamvis*, *quoniam*, &c. Lastly, by such words as haue in them the force of relation or dependence.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as haue some other words depending vpon them in the latter part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *deinde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *sicuis*, *dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *licet*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quamquam*, *etsi*, *quamvis*, and the like.

\* Q. Why is the order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly goe before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

\* Q. But are there not some speciall things to be obserued in construing?

Speciall things  
to be obserued  
in construing.

A. Yes, these: first to marke well the Principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominatiue case, and vsually directts all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nonnominatiue case be set before the Verbe; the Accusatiue after the Verbe; the Infinitiue Moode after another Moode; the Substantiue and Adiectiue be construed together, except the one of them doe gouerne some other word, or haue some word ioyned ynto it, or depending on it, to which it passeth the signification in a speciall manner: that the Preposition be ioyned with his case.

Q. **V**Ell; to returne againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantiues gouerne?

A. A Genitiue commonly; some an Ablatiue.

Q. How

**Q.** How many rules are there of these ?

**A.** Five.

**Q.** Name the beginning of each rule in order.

**A.** When two Substantives come together betokening, &c.

2. When the English of this word *Res*, is put with an Adiective, &c. 3. An Adiective in the Neuter Gender, &c. 4. Words of any quality or property to the praise, &c. 5. *opus* and *usus*, when they be Latine for need.

**L Q.** 1] When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what case shall the latter be?

**A.** The Genitive.

**Q.** Giue an example.

**A.** *Facundia Ciceronis.*

**Q.** Which is your Genitive case, and why?

**A.** *Ciceronis* is my Genitive case governed of *facundia*; because it is the latter of two Substantives.

**Q.** Is there no exception from this rule?

**A.** Yes: if the Substantives belong both to one thing.

**Q.** What if they belong both to one thing?

**A.** Then they shall be put both in one case.

**Q.** When you haue the English of the word *Res*; that is, thing, put with an Adiective, what may you doe ther?

**A.** Put away the word *Res*: and put the Adiective in the Neuter Gender like a Substantive.

**Q.** If any Adiective in the Neuter gender, be put alone without a Substantive, what doth it stand for?

**A.** For a Substantive; and so is said to be put Substantively, or for a Substantive.

**Q.** What case will it haue when it is so put?

**A.** A Genitive, as if it were a Substantive.

**Q.** What case must Nounes bee put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun Substantive, or a Verbe Substantive: as, after *suum*, *forem*, or *fis*.

**Q.** With eas hausing a Dative case: as, *coquernatis*, *commilitis*, *magistris*, &c. may seeme to be referred most fitly to this rule, *Efcliam*, &c. L. The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called *Eclipsis*: as, *Non videamus manica quod in tergo est: for id manica*, as in the Latine Ruler.

L 2] Sometimes this Genitive is turned into a Dative; as, for *Pater urbū*, we say *Pater urbi*. Sometimes it

is turned into an Adiective Possessive; as, for *Patri domus*, we say *Paterna domus*.

Sometimes also it seemeth turned into an Ablative with a Preposition:

as, *Canere  
puti a Glyc-  
rio oīum.*  
*Oīum a  
Glyce-*

*Glyce-  
rio for Gly-  
teris, unless  
we will say  
a *Glycario* for  
a *Glycē*.  
oīum. Substan-  
tives com-  
pounded*

\* These are commonly in the Genitive being the latter of two Sub-

A. a, b In the Ablatiue, or in the Genitive.

Q. *Opus* and *opus*, when they signifie need, what case must they haue?

A. c An Ablatiue.

Ablatiue by some word understood. b Verbals in *io* were wont to haue the same cases with the Verbes which they come of: as to say, *Nihil in ea recipio eis*, for *nihil in ea recipere*. *Quid tibi non facio eis*, for *quid non tangis*, *Lambton Plantas*. c *Pueropopuſ eiū ibum, Plane. Lettōnī opus eis, Fab.*

### *Constructions of Adiectives.*

#### *The Genitive case after the Adiective.*

Q. How many generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitive after the Adiective?

A. Five: Adiectives that signifie desire, Nounes Particuſ, &c.

Q. What case will Adiectives haue which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, forgetting, and the like?

A. a A Genitive. b Nounes Particuſ or taken particuliarely, with Interrogatiues, and certaine Nounes of Number, as those set downe in the booke; and the like. c what case doe they require?

\* So Adiectives of care, digni-  
ty, and other  
like: as, *Pani-  
lus offensum*.

*Securitatis oxi-  
ius. Securas a-*

*morum Securis verum cararum. Certus condemnatioſ.*

So Verbals in *me*: as,

*Andax in geny.*

b This Genitive is a Genitive plural, or equall thereto, whereof the Nounes Particuſ haue their Gender expreſſe or included: as, *Quorum alii. Quisquis hominum. Aquis familiæ.*

c These Nounes may generall other ſeſtions, being within other ſenses and mean-

ings: as, *Primus ab altero. Nulli secundus.*

And in the ſame ſenſe haue in Head of the

Genitive an Ablatiue with a Preposition: as, for *Alier verbum alter e volunt.*

To the end that we may ſee the plaine conſtitution of theſe and the Subſtantive to the Adiective,

we may commonly reſolve them thus:

repeating againe the Subſtantive, or Subſtantives in the ſame caſe that the Adiective is, or ſome other word understood in the Subſtantive if it be a Noun Collective: as, *Quisquis Dens deorum. Degeneres canes canum.*

*Alius vir familiæ.*

The Comparative is commonly referred to time ſhing alone, which

are compared together: as, *Maiorum fortior*, though ſometimes to moe: as, *Apum adolescentiores.*

The Superlatiue to moe, or to ſome Noun Collective, including moe: as, *Inſtitutus plebius.*

\* Q. In nemo omnium elegantiū explicavit à Cicerone, for Cicerone, or quād Cicerone.

Q. When

Q. When you haue a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatiues, in what case must you answer?

A. In the same case wherein the Question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a Verbe must you answer?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this rule?

A. Three: First, if a question be asked by *Quis, quia, quium*: Secondly, If it be asked by such a word, as may gouerne diuers cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronoune Possessives; *Mensis, iuns, noster, vestris*.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree, being put as Nounes Partitiues (that is, hauing after them the English *of or among*) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue degree, with this signe *than* or *as* after them, what case will they haue?

A. An Ablatiue.

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### The Datine case after the Adiective.

Q. **V**Hat Adiectiues gouerne a Datine Case?

A. Adiectiues that betoken profit or disprofit; <sup>1</sup> *So obuius,* *fidus, amicus, c-*  
*litudinis, valikonesse;* pleasure, submitting, or belonging to *cundus : idem*  
any thing.

Q. What other Adiectiues?

A. Of the Passiuue signification in *bills;* and Nounes Partici-  
pials in *diss.*

Some Adiectiues signify-  
ing bilenesse, &c. haue a Genitius. *Parvulus: so affinis, similis, consilis, b communis, alienus,*  
*immunis,* may serue to diuers cases. So *Natus, commodus, incommodus, virilis inutilis, vehement-*  
*itas, apertus,* haue visibly a Datine, and therefore an Accusat. with a Preposition: as, *Natus glorie,*  
*or ad gloriam.*

---

The Accusat. case after the Adiective.

Q. **V**Hat Adiectiues gouerne an Accusat. case?

A. **V**Such as betoken the length, breadth, or thick-

<sup>b</sup> Longus septem  
pedes, longus  
quipede, lon-  
gus pedum  
qui quaque nūm.

nesse of any thing, will have an Accusat. case of such Nounes as  
signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thicknesse.

Q. Doe they euer gouerne an Accusat. case ?  
A. No : <sup>b</sup> sometimes an ablative; and sometimes a Genitius.

## The Ablatiue case after the

Adiectiue.

Q. **V**Hat Adiectiues gouerne an Ablatiue case ?  
A. Adiectiues signifying fulnesse, emptinesse,  
Q. Doe these alwaies gouerne an Ablatiue case ?  
A. No : sometimes a Genitius, sometime an Accus. or an  
Ablatiue with a Preposition.

Q. What other Adiectiues gouerne an Ablatiue case ?  
A. <sup>a</sup> Dignus, indignus, pradictus, capax, contentus, and such  
like.

Q. c What may the Adiectiues <sup>d</sup> dignus, indignus, and contentus, haue in stead of their Ablatiue case ?

A. An Infinitiu Moode,

<sup>b</sup> Quod dignus

<sup>c</sup> Sem. Plau. <sup>d</sup> Adiectiues of diversitie : as, alter, aliis, diversus, haue an Ablatiue, with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative. <sup>d</sup> The Substant. signifying the cause why any thing is done, or the forme and manner of a thing after Adiectiues or Substant. are put in the Abl. case : as, Incurvus senectute. Preceptor consilij Patens natura. Titulus Doctor Dei gratia rex.

## Constructions of Pronounes.

Q. **V**Hat Cases doe Pronounes gouerne ?

A. c None at all properly.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronounes (These Ge-  
nitius cases of the Primitiues) teach ?

A. It teacheth when to vse *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri*,  
the Genitius cases of the Pronoun Primitiues, signifying  
them certaine

Genitius cases of Adiectiues referred for their Substantiues, to the Genitius cases of the  
Primitiues included in those Possessiues : as, *Ipsius, solius, &c.* Ex *tuis ipsius animo, &c.* *ip-*  
*sus*, is referred for his Substantiu, to *tui* the Genitius case of *Tu* included, or vnderstood in  
*tuo* : which *tui* is gouerned of *animo*. See the Latin rule *Hec possedit*, and the rest of the  
examples there.

of mee, of thee, &c. and when to vse *Mens, suus, suus, noster* and *vester*, the Pronoune Possessiues, signifying mine, thine, &c.

*Q.* When must *Mei, tuis, suis*, the Genitiue cases of the Pri-<sup>d</sup> *Sui* and *sunt* mitives, be vſed?

A. When ſuffering or the Paſſion is ſignified.

*Q.* When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to ſuffer ſomething, or to haue ſomething done vnto it, but not to doe any thing: as, *Amor* went first before the loue *mei*, of me; not meaning the loue which I haue, but fore in the loue wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of me.

*Q.* When must *mens, tuus, suus*, be vſed?

A. When doing or possession is ſignified.

*Q.* When is that?

A. When a person is meant to do or poſſeſſ ſomething: as, *artua, thy Art or ſkill*; that is, that Art which thou haſt.

*Q.* Where are *Noſtrum* and *veſtrum* vſed?

A. After Distributiuies, Partitiuies, Comparatiues, and Superlatiuies.

*Q.* How are the Demonstratiues, *Hic, ille, iſte*, diſtinguiſh-<sup>d</sup> ed?

A. Thus vſually; that *Hic* ſheyveth him who is next vnto me, *ille* him who is next to you. *Iſte* ſignifieth one remote from both. So wee vſe *ille*, when wee would ſet out a thing by the excellency of it: as, *Alexander ille magnus*, that famous *Alexander*: But *iſte* is vſed when we ſpeak of a thing with contempt: as, *Iſtum emulatum*, this emulating companion.

*L. Q.* What are we to obſerue further concerning the vſe of *Hic* and *ille*, or *iſte*?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the latter and nearer of them, *viz.* that which was laſt ſpoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was firſt ſpoken of, though ſometimes it bee otherwife. See the Latine rule, *Hic & ille cum ad duo antepoſita, &c.*

*are reciprocate,*

*that is, they haue relation or respect to*

*that which*

*something done vnto it, but not to doe any thing: as,*

*Amor went first before the loue*

*mei, of me;*

*not meaning the loue which I haue, but fore in the loue*

*wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of*

*me.*

*as, Petrus nimis*

*admiratur*

*Se. Se is refe-*

*red to Petrus,*

*we may com-*

*monly thus di-*

*ſtinguiſh them*

*from is, or eam,*

*and eius, &c.*

*because iſti ſig-*

*nifieth of him-*

*ſelfe, suum his*

*owne, whereaſe*

*cum ſignifieth*

*him, eius of*

*him, meaning*

*not of hiſelfe,*

*but of ſome o-*

*ther person or*

*thing.*

*\* Quis nam d*

*me pepulit tam*

*granuer foras?*

*& me pro meaſo*

*ſtulisti*

*ſtulisti*

*ſtulisti*

*ſtulisti*

*ſtulisti*

*ſtulisti*

Construction of the Verbe; and first  
with the Nominative case.

**Q.** **V**Hat Verbes haue a Nominative case after them?

\* These Verbs are called Substantives; either because they signifie a substance or being, or the manner of substance. Or for that they substis of serue to other Verbs in conjugating or resoluing them, as in every Preterperfect and Preterplusperfect tense of Verbs in *or*, so in the Infinitive Moods both Active and Passive. Or finally, because the Verbe, and the word comming after the Verbe, belong both to one thing?

**A.** \* *Sum, forem, fio, exiſto*, and certaine Verbs Passives of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, salver, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, vidcor*, and such like.

**Q.** Will these euer haue a Nominative case after them?

**A.** No: but when they haue a Nomina. case before them.

**Q.** Why so?

**A.** Because they haue such case after them, as they haue before them.

**Q.** What if they haue an Accusatiue case before them, as Infinitive Moodes haue commonly?

**A.** Then they must haue an Accusatiue case after them; and so hauing a Datius before them, they haue a Datius after them.

**Q.** What other Verbes besides *sum, forem*, haue such Cases after them as they haue before them?

**A.** b Verbes of Gesture.

**Q.** Which call you Verbes of Gesture?

**A.** Verbes of bodily mouing, going, resting or doing.

**Q.** What is your generall rule, when the word going before the Verbe, and the word comming after the Verbe, belong both to one thing?

**A.** That they be put both in one Case; by this rule: And generally when the word that goeth, &c. So likewise Particiles comming of Verbes Substantives, and of the rest before: as, *Factus, habitus*: as, *Lectule delicijs facte beate meis. Propertius.*

\* *Quod si ciui Romano licet esse Gaditanum, hec ciuem esse Gaditanum: or Gaditanum for Gaditano, by Antiposis; so in many others.* b They are called Verbs of Gesture, because they signifie some speciall gesture of the body: as, *Eo I go, curvo I run, &c.*

## The Genitiue case after the Verbe.

**Q.** **V**Hat Verbes require a Genitiue case after them ?  
**A.** **V**The Verbe *a Sum*, when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, property, dutry, or guise. *b.e.*

**Q.** Is there no exception?

**A.** Yes: *Mens, suus, suus, noſter, veſter*, must be the Nominative case, agreeing with the Substantive going before, expressed or underſtood: because they be Pronoune Adiectiues.

**Q.** What other Verbes require a Genitiue case?

**A.** Verbes that betoken to <sup>d</sup> esteeme or regard.

**Q.** What Genitiue case?

**A.** A <sup>c</sup> Genitiue case signifying the value.

**Q.** What other Verbes besides require a Genitiue case?

**A.** <sup>f</sup> Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting or affoiling.

**Q.** What Genitiue case will they haue?

**A.** A Genitiue of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of.

**Q.** May they haue no Case else of the crime or cause?

**A.** Yes: an Ablatiue; and that most commonly without a Preposition.

\* **Q.** <sup>g</sup> If *uterq; nullus, alter, nenter, aliis, ambo*, or a Superlatiue degree signifying the crime or cause, bee gouerned of any of these Verbes, what case must they be put in?

**A.** In the Ablatiue onely, as, *Accusas furti, an finpri, an utro-que, sine de viro que*?

else they are put Substantiuely. <sup>d</sup> Verbes of esteeming are these, and the like, *Æſimo, pendo, facio, curio, reſpicio, conſulo, &c.* <sup>e</sup> *Æſimo* may haue also an Ablatiue case: as, *Æſimo magno* [viz. preſcio, or the like.] <sup>f</sup> So all the Verbes taken in the ſame ſignification of accuſing or condemning, &c. as, *Perdo, appello, poſtulo, accuſo, in-ſimulo, deſero, arguo, incuso, caſigo, increpo, urgeo, pleigo, alligo, oblico, aſtringo, teneo, ciuo, iudi-co, conuiuco, redarguo, note, infamo, prebendo, deprebendo, purgo, commoneſacio, interrogare, centem-no, inquiero, doceo, commando, miror, vitupero*: as, *commendo te pietatuſ, miror iuſtitie, vitupero, negligentie*. Though in these [*cauſa*] or the like Nounes may ſeeme to be vnderſtood. So doceſt de iniurys.

<sup>a</sup> This Genitiue case after *Sum* ſeemeſ rather to bee gouerned of ſome Substantive either ſet downe, though to be repeated againe: as,

*Hec veſtris eſt*

[*veſtris*] *patria*.

*Pecus eſt* [*pecus*] *Melibai*: or

altogether vnderſtood: as, *Oſſicium, munus,*

or the like: as,

*Adoleſcentis eſt*,

[*vix. officium.*] *b. c.* In *Meum,*

*tuum, suum, no-*

*blum, veſtrum,*

*humānum, bel-*

*luinum, &c. as,*

*Meum eſt*, the

Substantive of

*ſicium* ſeemeſ

allo to be vnder-

ſtood.

Or other like

words, or

**Q.** May not these Verbes haue also an Accusatiue case?

**A.** Yes : of the Person, which is accused, condemned or war ned, &c. or else such case as the Verbe properly gouerneth, as, *Condemnare generum sceleris. Admonere alterum fortunam.*

**Q.** What other Verbes yet require a Genitiue case?

**A.** *f Satago, misereor, g miseresco.*

**Q.** What case doe *Reminiscor, obliniscor, recordor* and *memini* *b Miseror, ariū,* require?

**A.** A Genitiue; and sometime an Accusatiue. Also *Memini* Actuely, and hath an Accusatiue signifying, I make mention, may haue an Ablatiue case with a Preposition : as, *Memini de te.*

**case.** *L Miseror* and *miseresco* may haue a Datius case, but more seldom.

### The Datius after the Verbe.

**a** *Subsidio diligentiū compariere. b.e ad subsidium: sō habeō te ludibrio; istud habeō cura, queſtui, præde, vobis luptati.*  
Hitherto belongs y which is called of some the eight case: as, *ti clāmor ecclā, i.e. in ecclā.*

**b** \* Sundry of these Verbes haue sometimes other cases: which is vſual- ly by reason of the change of their signification: as, *cōſulare alii, cōſulare alii, cōſulare aliquem,* to give counſell to any one: and *cōſulare aliquem,* to aske counſell of any one. Thus commonly the construction followeth the ſignification. So *Nuncio tibi, & ſometimes nuncio ad te.* Plaut. *Credere duarum rurum, & omnium rerum credere.* Plaut. *Ignosco, condono te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re, or bac de re.* Dominari aſtris, dominari in ſuet, et dominari in omni re. For *Temporo, moderor, refero, mitto, do, as, do tibi literas, and do ad te literas;* ſee the Latige rule, *Dicimus Temporo, moderor.*

**Q.** What Verbes require a Datius case?

**A.** **V** All sorts of Verbes which are put acquisitiuely.

**Q.** What is it to be put a acquisitiuely?

**A.** To be put after the manner of getting ſomething to them.

**Q.** What tokens haue ſuch Verbes after them?

**A.** These tokens, *to or for.*

**Q.** What Verbes doe especially belong to this rule which haue thus a Datius case?

**A.** **b** \* Verbes which betoken, First, to profit or diſprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to giue or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fifty, to command or ſhew. Sixty, to truſt. Seuenthy, to obey, or to bee againſt. Eighty, to threaten or bee angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds, except *poſſum*, when they haue *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbes compounded with *Satis, bene, and male.* Eleuenthy, Verbes compounded with theſe Prepoſitions, *Pra, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, and inter;* except *praeo, preuiuco, praecedo, praecurro, praeuertor,* which will haue an Accusatiue case.

**Q.** What

## Accusative case after the Verbe.

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Q. What Case will <sup>c</sup> *Sum* haue, when it is put for *habeo* to <sup>c</sup> *Suppeto* to a bound or bee sufficient, may haue a Dative case, as, *Est* for *habeo*.

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominatiue case, and a Dative : what Case may the Nominatiue be turned into ?

A. Into the Dative : so that *Sum* may (in such manner of speaking) haue a double Dative case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* haue a double Dative case ?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may haue a double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof ?

A. One Dative case of the Person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative case of the thing be resolued ?

A. Either by the Nominatiue case whereof it is vsually made: as, *Sum tibi presidio h.e. prafidium*, or an Accusatiue case with a Preposition: as, *Hoc su tib landi ducis s.e. ad landem*.

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## The Accusatiue case after the Verbe.

Q. **VV**Hat Verbes require an Accusatiue case ?

A. Verbes transitivies.

\* Q. What Verbes are those ?

A. All Actives, Comitans, and Deponents, whose action or *Transitus, quo*-  
doing passeth into some other thing to expresse it by, and haue *rum actio trans-*  
*fit in rem ali-*  
*am.*

Q. Whereof may they haue an Accusatiue case ?

A. Of the dooer, or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters haue an Accusatiue case ?

A. Yes: of their owne signification.<sup>d</sup>

Q. Are there not some Verbes which will haue two Accusa-

tive cases ?

A. Yes: Verbes of <sup>a</sup> asking, teaching and <sup>b</sup> arraying.

Q. Whereof ?

A. <sup>c</sup> One Accusatiue case of the sufferer, another of the thing. Trope or fi-

*Metaphora, Metonymia, Symedonie, &c.* yet like as the Verbs Transitivies in whose place they are put, as, *ad debat Alexia*, for *vehementer ambat*, or else by *Enallage* or *Lipps*. See the rule,  
*Sunt que figuratae.* <sup>a</sup> *Interrogo, posco, posulo, flagito, exigo.* <sup>b</sup> Also *Celo.* <sup>c</sup> One of the Accus.cases  
may be turned into the Ablatiue with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule.

<sup>d</sup> Verbes Neu-  
ters may also  
haue an Accu-  
satiue case fi-  
guratively,  
that is, by some

## The Ablatiue case after the Verbe.

**Q. VV** Hat Verbes will haue an Ablatiue casę?

A. All Verbes require an <sup>a</sup> Ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of <sup>b</sup> the cause, or of the manner of doing.

<sup>a</sup> This ablat. case may vsually be express by one of these Prepositions, *per, pre, proper, ob* or *cum*: *as, Taceo me- tu, he, pre me- tm.*

They may also bee knowne by Particles of asking: *as, cur, quare, quemodo, as, Cur oderunt boni peccare? virtus a- more.*

<sup>b</sup> The Ablat. cases of the cause or manner of doing, haue sometimes Prepositions ioyned vnto them.

<sup>c</sup> *Vili, paulo,* &c. are oft put without Substantives, and the Substance *pretio* or the like understood:

*so multo, paucō, caro, immenso.* <sup>d</sup> Some Substantives of price are also put in the Genitive case governed of the word *pretio* understood, or the like word: *as, centifis, discifis, and valeo* may sometimes haue an Accusatiue case: *as, valere denos aris.* <sup>e</sup> So *Seatoe, deficio, nitor, fraudo, abdico as, cumulo, orbo, viduo, augeo, fastidio, dono, interdico, dico as, opulentio as.* <sup>f</sup> Sundry Verbes of plenty, &c. may haue a Genit. *as, Abundo, egeo, impleo, sa- turo, carco, particeps.* Some an Ablatiue with a Perposition, and sometime an Accusatiue.

**Q. What meane you by that?**

A. All Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, hauing this signe *with* put before it; or of the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

**Q. What case must the word which signifieth the price that any thing cost be put into, after Verbes?**

A. Into the <sup>c</sup> Ablatiue.

**Q. Must it alwayes be the Ablatiue?**

A. Yes: <sup>d</sup> except in these Genitiues, when they are put alone without Substantives: *as, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantinis, tantidem, quantiniis, quantilibet, quanticunque.*

\* **Q. If these words bee put with Substantives, what Cases must they be then?**

A. The Ablatiue; according to the Rule.

**Q. What other words are vſed after Verbes of price in stead of their Casuall words?**

A. These Aduerbes, *Carius* more deare, *vilius* more cheap, *melius* better, *peius* worse.

**Q. What other Verbes require an Ablatiue Case properly?**

A. Verbes of <sup>e f</sup> plenty, scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading or unloading.

**Q. What other?**

A. *Uxor,*

### Constructions of Verbes Passiuæ.

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A. Ut or, <sup>f</sup>functor, fruor, potior, letor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, manuero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior : L. & metior, <sup>f</sup>pungor, fruor, potior, &c.

Q. What case will Verbes haue which signifieth receiuing, distance, or taking away?

A. An Ablatiue case with one of these Prepositions : à, ab, è, ex, or de.

Q. But may not this Ablatiue case be turned into a Dative?

A. Yes : after Verbes of taking away, or distance.

Q. What Case will Verbes of comparing or exceeding haue?

A. An Ablatiue case.

Q. What Ablatiue case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noun or a Pronoume Substantiue be ioyned with a Participle, either expressed or vnderstood, and haue no other word whereof it may be gouerned ; what case shall it be put in to ?

A. The Ablatiue case absolute.

Q. What meane you by absolute ?

A. Without other gouernement.

Q. By what words may this Ablatiue case be resolued ?

A. By any of these words, *Dum*, *cum*, *quando*, *si*, *quamquam*, *postquam*.

Q. May not the same Verbe gouerne diuers cases ?

A. Yes ; in a diuers respect, as *Dedit mihi vestem pignori*, to the Ablatiue, *presente*, *propria manus*. Accessiue, or Genitiue, after Verbs by the

figure *Synecdoche*: see the Latin Rules, *Verbis quibusdam additur*, &c. *Quaedam tamen effrantur*; and the Rule in *Synecdoche*. *Per Synec.*

### Constructions of Verbes Passiuæ.

Q. What Case will a Verbe Passiuæ haue after him ? Reg. Verbes.

A. An Ablatiue case of the dooer with a prepositi- Neuter-Pas-  
ing Passiuely, haue the same constructiō as Verbs Passiuæ: as, *vapulo*, *vence*, *liceo*, *exulo*, *so-*

on, and sometime a Datiue.

*Q.* What meane you by those words of the Dooer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

*Q.* What other cases may verbes Passiuers haue besides the Ablatiue or Datiue of the Dooer?

A. The same cases that their Actiuers haue: as, *Accusaris à me furti, &c.* Particles of Verbes Passiuers, as of the Preterentense and Future in *Dns*, haue vsually a Datiue case.

*Q.* What if the sentence be made by the Verbe Actiuue, in stead of the Passiuue?

A. Then the Datiue or Ablatiue must bee turned into the Nominatiue, before the Verbe.

*Q.* What are Infinitiu Moodes vsually gouerned of?

A. Of certaine Verbes and Adiectiuers.

\* Infinitiu Moodes are sometimes put by *Enallage* for the Preterimperfect tense: sometimes they are put alone, hauing the former Verbe or Adiectiuere understood by *Ellipsis*.

### Gerunds.

\* The Infinitiu Moode may be sometimes put in stead of a Gerund.

*Q.* What Case will\* Gerunds and Supines haue?

A. The same Case as the Verbs which they come of.

### The Gerund in *di*.

*Q.* When the English of the Infinitiu Mood Actiuue, or of the Participle of the Present tense, commeth after any of these Noun Substantiuers, *Studium, causa, &c.* what may it fitly be made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

*Q.* What may the same Gerund in *di* be vsed after also?

A. After certaine Adiectiuers.

### The Gerund in *do*.

*Q.* When you haue the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe\* of *or with*, coming after a Noun Adiectiuer; what must it be made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

*Q.* What

\* So with any of these signes, *In, with, through, for, from or by.*

**Q.** What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?

**A.** The English of the Participle of the Present tense comming after a Substantiue, with this signe *in* or *by*, before him.

**Q.** How is the Gerund in *do* vised?

**A.** Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *de*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*.

### The Gerund in *dum*.

**Q.** If you haue an English of the Infinitive Mood comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reasoun; what must it be put in?

**A.** It must be put in the Gerund in *dum*.

**Q.** What is the Gerund in *dum* vised after?

**A.** After one of these Prepositions; *Ad*, *ob*, *propter*, *inter*, \* Gerunds may be turned into Adiectives Gerundives.

**Q.** If you haue this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, where it seemeth that the Latine should bee made by the Verbe *Oportet*, signifying *It must*, or *It behoueth*; what may it be fitly put into?

**A.** The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, being set Impersonally, ioyned vnto it.

**Q.** What case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case?

**A.** The Datue.

The Gerund  
in *dum* into the  
Genitiue case.

The Gerund  
in *do* into  
the Ablatiue.

The Gerund in  
*dum* into the  
Accusatiue.

### Supines.

**Q.** What signification hath the first Supine?

**A.** The Actiue, signifying to do.

**Q.** What is it put after?

**A.** Verbes and Particles, which betoken moouing to a place.

**Q.** What signification hath the latter Supine?

married. So in all Neuter passiues, and with the Infinitive Mood *iri*. Note that Poets vse to put the Infinitive Mood for the first Supine. *Attulit*, *itum est*, *cessatum est*, seeme rather to be Impersonals of the preterperfect tense, then Supines: like as in *surgit cubitu*, *redit venatus cubitu* and *venatu* are rather to be taken for Nounes then Supines.

\* The Supines  
*Venans* and  
*nuptum* signific

Passiuely: as,  
*Do veniam, do*

*filiam nuptum,*

I give my

daughter to be

**A.** The

A. The signification of a Verbe Passiuē.

Q. What doth it follow ?

A. Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into ?

A. Into the Infinitiuē Mood Passiuē ; that wee may say indifferently, *Facile factū*, or *facile fieri*, easie to be done.

### The Time.

Q. **V**Hat Case must Nounes be which betoken part of time ?

A. \* Most commonly the Ablatiue ; sometime the Accusatiue.

\* Q. How can you know this ?

A. By asking the question *when*.

Q. What Case must Nounes be which betoken continuall terme of time, without any ceasing or intermission ?

A. Commonly the Accusatiue ; sometime the Ablatiue.

Q. How can you know when Nounes signify continuall terme of time ?

A. By asking this question, How long ?

### Space of Place.

Q. **V**Hat Cases are Nounes put in which signify space betweene place and place ?

A. \* Commonly in the Accus. sometime in the Ablatiue.

### A Place.

Q. **N**ounes Appellatiues, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verbe signifying a motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether must they be put with a Preposition, or without ?

A. With a Preposition most commonly, though sometime without ?

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place bee a proper name of

of a leſſe place, as of a City or Towne, of the first or ſecond Declination, and ſingular Number; what Caſe muſt it be put in?

A. In the Genitiue.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, ſignifying in or at a place, are in the ſame manner put in the Genitiue caſe?

A. These four: *a Humi, domi, militia, belli.*

\* Q. What Adiectiues may be ioyned with these Genitiues, *Humi, domi, &c.*

A. <sup>b</sup> Only *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena.*

\* Q. If any other Adiectiues be ioyned vnto them, what caſe muſt they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name, of the third Declination, or Plurall Number; in what caſe muſt it be put?

A. In the Datiue or Ablatiue caſe.

Q. Is there no common Noun ſo put?

A. Yes, *Rus*: as, we ſay, *ruri* or *rure*, at or in the country.

Q. If your word be a proper name of ſome leſſe place, as of a city or towne, and ſignifie to a place; in what caſe muſt it bee put?

A. In the Accuſatiue caſe, without a Preposition vſually.

Q. What other Nounes are ſo put?

A. *Domus* and *rus*.

Q. From a place or by a place, in leſſer places; in what caſe muſt it be?

A. In the Ablatiue caſe without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes ſo put?

A. Yes: only *domus* and *rus*; all other Nounes may haue Prepositions.

### Impersonals.

Q. Whether haue Verbes Impersonals any Nomina-tive before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their ſigne to know them by?

M

A. It

<sup>a</sup> *Terra* and *ea* are uſed

sometime like  
*humus, domus.*

<sup>b</sup> Tully hath  
*Huius domus est  
mortuus, and  
Domi eius erat  
education.*

\* *Interest* and *refert* may be put with other cases, sometimes: as, *Interest ad laudem meam, Parno discrimine refert, Inv. Inter- est, qu. in re eft. Refert, q. re ferit.*

*Hoc dominus ac pater interest;*  
*Interest* is here a Personall signifying: as if, *Dominus interest hoc, ac pater interest hoc, by Zouigma.*

*b So certum est,*  
*confert, competit, con- ductit, dis- plicit, dolet, eue- nit, nocet, obest,*  
*prestat, stat, re- flot, benefic, ma- lefit, satisfit,*  
*superest.*

*c Debet vobis is-*  
a Grecism, because we say, *xpisti iuris.*

*\* Latet, sallit,*  
*fugit, may thus have an Accus. case: as, melatet.*

*Menedemi visé*

*ter.*

*d This is be- sides the case of the Doer. So all Verbes Pa- sives haue the same case of the thing with the Actives.*

A. It or there, commonly.

Q. But what if they haue neither of these signes before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the Nominative case, shall bee such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him.

Q. What cases will Verbes Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue; some both an Accusatiue and a Genitive.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitiue case?

A. Three: \* *Interest, refert, and eft*, being put for *interest.*

Q. Will these haue a Genitiue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra* and *cilia*, the Ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiues: for these must be put in the Ablatiue case after *Interest* and *refert.*

Q. What Impersonals require a Datiue case?

A. b *Libet, licet, patet, liqueat, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, commenit, contingit*; with other like set downe in the Latinne Syntax.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case only?

A. Fourre: *Deletat, decet, innat, oportet:* And these three, *Attinet, pertinet, spectat*, haue an Accusatiue with a Preposition.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case with a Genitiue?

A. Sixe: *Poenitet, edet, miseret, miserescit, piget and pudet.*

Q. Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voyce, d if they be formed of Verbes Neuters, what case doe they gouerne?

A. Such case as the Verbes Neuters, whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person haue all Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voyce, properly?

A. The same cases as other Verbes Passiues haue: that is, an Ablatiue with a Preposition, or sometimes a Datiue of the

Doer.

Q. Is this case alwayes set downe with it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verbe being a Verbe Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter may bee fitly changed into the Impersonall in *tur.*

L. Q. May

**L. Q.** May not Impersonals be changed into Personals?

**A.** Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Viterum dolere, arbusta inueniuntur.*

### Construction of Participles.

**Q. VV**Hat cases doe Particiles gourne?

**A.** Such case as the Verbes that they come of.

**Q.** What may Particiles be changed into?

**A.** Into Nounes.

**Q.** How many wayes?

**A.** Foure.

**Q. Whiche is the first?**

**A.** When the voyce of a Particile is construed with another case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

**Q.** Which is the second way?

**A.** When the Particile is compounded with a Preposition, with which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot bee compounded.

**Q.** Which is the third?

**A.** When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison?

**Q.** Which is the fourth?

**A.** VVhen it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

**Q.** VVhen Particiles are changed into Nounes; what are they called?

**A.** Nounes Participials.

**Q.** VVhat cases doe Particiles gourne when they are so changed into Nounes?

**A.** A Genitue.

**Q.** Doe all Nounes Participials require a Genitue case?

**A.** *Erosus, perosus, pterosus,* are excepted, and specially to be marked.

**Q.** VVhy?

**A.** Because though they seeme to be Particiles of the Passive voyce, yet they commonly haue the Active signification, and doe gourne an Accusatiue case.

\* Yet Particiles of Verbes Substantives, and of Verbes of calling, and the like, haue commonly a Nominat. case after them, though they had a Vocat. before them: as, *Salve primus omnium parentis, patrie appellate, O puer future bonus & doctilis.* though wee by Antiphr.

\* These Parti-  
ciples, *Natus*,  
*prognatus*, *fa-  
tus*, *cretus*, *er-  
sus*, *ortus*, *ge-  
sus*, haue properly an Ablatiue case.

\* Q. Haue they not alwayes so?

A. No: *Exosus* and *perosus* doe sometimes signifie Passiuely, and haue then a Datiue case: as, *Exosus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

### Construction of Aduerbes.

Q. **V**Hat case doe Aduerbes gouerne?

A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Genitiue, some a

Datiue, some an Accusatiue.

Q. What Aduerbes require a Nominatiue case?

A. *En* and *ecco*, when they are Aduerbes of showing, haue

\* In *vbi gentium* commonly a Nominatiue, though sometimes an Accusatiue, but & quo *terram*, if they signifie vpbraiding, or reproaching, or disgracing any thing, they haue only an Accusatiue.

Q. \* What Aduerbes require a Genitiue?

A. Aduerbes of quantity, time and place.

Q. What Aduerbes gouerne a Datiue case?

A. Certaine Aduerbs deriuued of Nounes Adiectiues which require a Datiue case: as, <sup>b</sup> *Obniam*, deriuued of *obutus*, *similiter* or *fimilis*.

Q. Hauie you not some Datiue cases of Nounes Substantiues which are vsed Aduerbially; that is, made Aduerbes?

A. Yes: *Tempori*, *luci*, *vefferi*.

Q. What Aduerbes require an Accusatiue case?

A. Certaine which come of <sup>c</sup> Prepositions referring to the Accusatiue Case: as, <sup>a</sup> *propius* *ali prope*.

Q. How many wayes may Prepositions bee changed into Aduerbes?

A. Two: first, when they are set alone without their case: secondly, when they doe forme all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. What Case will Aduerbes of the Comparative and Superlatiue degree haue?

A. Such Cases as Comparatiues and Superlatiues haue vsually.

<sup>a</sup> *Clanculum* *pa-*  
*tres*, *Plant*. *Clan-*  
*culum*, *à clam*, governing an Ablat, and sometime an Accusatiue: as, *tem virum*. *Plant*. *Cede*

vsed Aduerbially, signifying, Appoint thou: will haue an Accusatiue case.

Con-

## Construction of Coniunctions.

**Q.** What Cases do Coniunctions gouerne?

**A.** They gouerne neither but couple like cases.

**Q.** What meane you by that?

**A.** They ioyne together words in the same case.

**Q.** What Coniunctions do couple like cases?

**A.** All Copulatiues, Disiunctiues, and these fourre, *quam*, *vis*,  
*praterquam*, *an*.

**Q.** May they not sometimes couple diuers cases?

**A.** Yes : in regard of a diuers construction.

**Q.** Doe Coniunctions Copulatiues and Disiunctiues couple nothing but cases?

**A.** Yes : they commonly ioyne together like <sup>b</sup> Moods and Tenses.

**Q.** May they not ioyne together diuers Tenses?

**A.** Yes : sometimes.

<sup>a</sup> Ergo being put for *cusa* mayhaue a genit. case : as, *Nimus ergo venissus*, not properly.

<sup>b</sup> For Moods to be ioyned to Aduerbes and Coniunctions because they are many and very necessary to be knownnes, cause the schollers to learning the Latine rules beginning at *Quibus verborummodis*, and to be perfect in them.

## Construction of Prepositions.

**Q.** Is <sup>a</sup> the Preposition *in*, alwaies set downe with his case?

**A.** No : it is sometimes vnderstood ; and yet the word put in the Ablatiue case, as well as if the Preposition were set downe.

**Q.** Are not sundry other Prepositions oft vnderstood also, as well as *in* ?

**A.** Yes.

**Q.** What cases doe Verbes require which are compounded with Prepositions ?

**A.** They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with ; that is, the same case which their Preposition requires. And oft times Verbes compounded with *a*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*, haue the same Prepositions repeated with their cases, and that more elegantly : as *Abstinerunt à viris*.

<sup>a</sup> For the government of Prepositions, see before in the Prepositi- on.

*Abdicauit se  
pretura. Cic.  
Appulit terram.*

*Construction of Interjections.*

**Q. V.** What cases doe Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominative, some a Dative, some an Accusative, some a Vocative.

**Q. What Interjections require a Nominative case?**

A. **O.**

**Q. What a Dative?**

A. **Hes** and **Ueb**, or **ve**.

**Q. What an Accusative?**

A. **Hem** and **prob**.

**Q. What a Vocative?**

A. **Prob**, and sometimes **Ab**, **abe** and **hem**.

**Q. Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without**

**A. Yes: often.**

*For the figurative construction differing from these rules, see  
the rules De figuris, after the end of the Laine Syntax: and more  
briefly in Master Farnabees Tropes and Figures.*

**THE**

# THE POSING OF THE RVLES, CALLED *Propria que Maribus.*

General rules of proper Names, and first  
of proper Masculines.

*Question.*

**H**ow can you know what Gender a Noun is of?

A. I haue certaine rules at *Propria que maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nounes.

Q. How can you knowe by these rules?

A. First, I must looke, according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantiue or an Adiectiue: If it be a Substantiue, I haue my rule betwene *Propria* and *Adiectiua unius, &c.*

Q. If it be a Substantiue, what must you looke for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a Common, called an Appellatiue.

Q. If it be a Proper name, what must you looke for then?

A. Whether it belong to the male kinde or female; that is, to the hee, or shee.

Q. If it be a Proper name belonging to the male kinde, what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria que maribus tripli numeri, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All

A. All

A. All Proper names belonging to the male kind, [or which were wont to goe under the names of hees] are the Masculine Gender.

\* *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe*, are Greek words, and names of flāsing ponds or fenes, not

riuers, and so are of the Feminine Gender. *Alameda portuosa aqua* is vnderstood by *Synthesis*. So *tepidum fader flumen* is vnderstood: or else it is the Neuter, because it is a barbarous word ydeclined.

Q. How many kindes of proper Masculines haue you belonging to that Rule?

A. Fiuie: Names of heathenish gods, men, floods, moneths, windes.

### Proper Feminines.

2. If bee a proper name, belonging to the female kind, or shees; what Gender must it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria feminina*

2. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going vnder the names of shees] are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Feminines haue you belonging to that rule?

A. Fiuie: names of Goddesses, women, cities, countries, Islands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all; except two of the Masculine: as, *Salmo* and *Agragias*. Three of the Neuter: as, *Argos*, *Tybur*, *Prancise*: And one both Masculine and Neuter: as, *Anxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are excepted?

A. *Exceptienda tamen quedam*.

### Generall rules of Appellatiues.

Q. But if your Noun be none of these kindes of Proper names mentioned at *Propria que maribus*, but some Appellatiue or common name: how must you finde the Rule?

A. It

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast, or fish, or of some other more common name; all which haue their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellativa arborum erant, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the Feminine Gender: except *spinus* and *oleaster*, of the Masculine; and *Salix, fuber, stans, robur* and *acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

## Epicens.

Q. **V**Here is the Rule for birds, beasts and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes concerning their Gender?

A. *Omne quod exit in um.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantives proper or common, ending in *um*, are the Neuter Gender: so is every Substantive vndeline.

Q. Are all Substantives ending in *um*, the Neuter Gender?

A. All, but names of men and women: according to that rule of *Destinarius: Vm neutrumpones, hominum si propria tolles.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatiues?

A. By the Genitive case.

Q. By what rules?

A. *Dicit Epicena quibus, &c.* And, *Nam genus hic semper dignoscere ex Genitivo.*

Q. How by the Genitive case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as we may terme it more easily, long, or short.

N

Q. When

<sup>a</sup> So *Londinum,*  
*Eboracum, Erci-*

<sup>b</sup> *dusium* are  
Neuters.

<sup>c</sup> *Glycerium*  
*Philotium, Pha-*

<sup>d</sup> *nium*, being  
proper names

of women, and  
made Latine

words, are the

feminine Gen-

der, though

they come of

Greek Appel-

latiues which

are the Neut.

*The first speciall Rule.*

**Q.** When is a Noun said to increase?

**A.** When it hath more syllables in the Genitive case, then in the Nominative: as, *virtus virtutis*.

**Q.** How many speciall rules haue you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitive case?

**A.** Three.

**Q.** Which be they?

**A.** The first is, *Nomen non crescentis Genitivo.*

The second: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitius syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

The third: *Nome crescentis penultima si Genitius fit gravis, &c.*

*The first speciall Rule.*

**Q.** What is the meaning of your first speciall Rule, *Nomen non crescentis?*

**A.** Euerie Noun Substantiu common, not <sup>a</sup> increasing in the Genitive case <sup>b</sup> singular, is the Feminine Gender; sauing those excepted in the rules following.

**Q.** How many sorts haue you excepted?

**A.** Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

**Q.** How many Rules haue you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

**A.** Four: 1. *Mascula nomina in a, &c.* 2. *Mascula Gracorum,* &c. 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in ey, em, vener.*

**A.** What meane you by *Mascula nomina in a dicantur, &c?*

**A.** Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, e, a scribe or a lawneuer.*

**Q.** What is the meaning of the second Rule, *Mascula Gracorum, &c?*

**A.** All Nouns of the <sup>c</sup> first Declension in Greeke being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es, or a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Sarapanas, a, hic Athletes, e, or athles, &c.*

**Q.** What is the meaning of the third Rule, *Mascula item verres?*

**A.** These

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres*, *natatis*, &c.

**Q.** What is the meaning of *Mascula in er, scu venter, &c*?

A. Nounes Substantives ending in *er*, *or*, or *us*, not increasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris, hic logos ei, hic annus i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule *Masculin er*?

A. Yes: *Feminae generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er*, *or*, and *us*, are the Feminine Gender, excepted from *Mascula in er, &c.* as, *Hec* old woman, is sometimes put for an *mater maris, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, coming of Greek words in *ox*: as, *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kinde in *us*, coming of Feminines in Greek, as *βιον* *βιοντα* *βιονταν*.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

**A. Neuritis nomen in e. &c.** No abnorm. found.

## 2. What is the meaning of that title? (no credit)

A. Every Noun ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitive case; doth not increase, and every Noun ending in *on*, or in *um*, *e* not increasing; also create properly, that is, in the last word, *hipponanes, cacoëthes, virus, pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Unus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for Doubtfuls, not increasing

A. In certi generis sunt salpa. *Geophilus* *caeruleus* *in* *salpa*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?  
A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa*, *dama*, wherewith it is compounded.

<sup>2</sup> so *sic* for a disease, making *sic* in the Genitive case.

Q. Where is your rule for 'Com-

A. Compositum à verbo dans a, &c.

A. Every compound Noun ending in *s*, being derived of a Verb, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Grainches*, being derived of the Verb *Gigno*, &c. So are *senex*, *anaga*, and the rest of that rule.

*The second speciall Rule.*

**Q.** **V**Here is your second speciall Rule ?  
**A.** *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitius syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

**Q.** What is the meaning of that Rule ?  
**A.** Every Noun Substantiu common, increasing sharp or long in the Genitiue case, is the Feminine Gender; save those excepted in the rules following.

**Q.** What meane you by that, To increase sharp or long ?  
**A.** To haue the last syllable but one, of the Genitiue case increasing, to be listed vp in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long : as, *Virtus virūtis.*

**Q.** How many chiefe exceptions haue you from this Rule ?

**A.** Foure : some wordes of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common, are excepted.

**Q.** How many rules haue you of acute or long Masculines excepted ?

**A.** Three : *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2. *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n. d. c. Mascula in er. or. &c.*

**Q.** What is the meaning of the first rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c?*

**A.** These Nounes of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender : as, *Sol, sol, &c.*

**Q.** What is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c?*

**A.** All Nounes ending in *n*, being of more syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitiue case, are the Masculine Gender : as, *Hic Acanthus, &c.* So all such words ending in *o*, signifying a body or bodily thing : as, *Lec, sunniso, &c.* So also *senio, ternio, sermo, &c.*

**Q.** What is the meaning of the third rule, *Mascula in er, or, & os, &c?*

**A.** All Nounes ending *ther, or* and *os*, increasing sharpe or long, are the Masculine Gender : as, *crater, conditor, heros, ois.*

So all other words in that rule, and many ending in *dens*: as, \* So  
*bidens*, with words compounded of *Ass, assis*; as, *Dedrāns, semis, Sextans.*  
*semifissis, &c.* bōlōris, *quadrās, Triens.* } of as

Q. Hauie you no exception from these two last rules?

A. Yes? there are four words excepted, which are of the feminine Gender (as, *Syren*, *mulier*, *soror*, *uxor*) by *Sunt muliebre genus, syren, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increasing sharper or longer?

### A. Sans Neutralia & bac monosyllaba, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule ?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharp or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *Mel, fel*. Also all words of more syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long: as, *Capital, alas, la-guar, &c.* Only, *Halec*, is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as, *Hævel hoc halec*.

**Q.** Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. Sunt dubia hec, pythons, &c.

**Q.** What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing sharp, are the Doubtfull Gender : as, *Python*, *scrobs*, &c. So *stirps* for a stump of a tree, and *calx* for a heel. Also *dites* a day ; except that *dites* is onely the Masculine Gender, in the Plurall Number.

## **Q. Where is the rule of Sharpe or long Commons**

A. Sunt communio personarum, &c. Vnde etiam a hinc modo

## Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words, including sharp, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parent*, *Author*, &c. And so the compounds of *front*, &c; *infrown*; with *er*; &c; and the rest of the rule.

### The third and last speciall Rule.

2. Give me your third speciall Rule.

A. **N**omen crescentis per annos in se Genitio sua grandis, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule? *What is it about?*

## A. Euery Noun Substantive Common, increasing flat

or short in the Genitivie case, is the Masculine Gender.

*Q.* What meane you by this, To increase flat?

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, pressed downe flat in the pronouncing : as, *Sangnis, sanguinis.*

*Q.* How many exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure : some Feminines are excepted, some Neuters, some Doubtfulls, some Commons.

*Q.* How many rules haue you of Feminines entreasing short?

A. Two : *Femines Generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do;* And *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

*Q.* VVhat is the meaning of *Femines generis sit hyperdissyllabon, &c.?*

A. Every Noun of moe syllables then two, ending in *a do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitivie case (as *Dulcedo, dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as, *compago compaginis*) if they increase short, are the Feminine Gender : so are *virgo, grando*, and the rest of that rule.

*Quest.* What is the meaning of *Gracula in as vel in is, &c.*

A. That Latine words ending in *us*, or in *is*; if they be made of Greek words, and increasing short in the Genitivie case, are the Feminine Gender : as *Lampas lampadis, iaspis iaspids. So pecus, undis, forfex, cix, supplex, ilis,* and the rest of that rule.

*Q.* VVhere is your rule of short Neuters?

A. *Est neutrale genus, &c.*

*Q.* VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, signifying a thing without life, if they increase short, are the Neuter Gender: so all such Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen, in ar, as inbar, in ur, as uenir, in ns, as onus, in pat, as occiput :* Except *peccen* and *furfur*; which are the Masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender : as *Cadaner, verber, iter, &c. and pecus, making pecers.*

*Q.* Give the rule of short Doubtfulls.

A. *Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo, &c.*

*Q.* VVhat is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing short, are the Doubtfull Gender :

\* Cupido for  
a greedy de-  
sire, is sometimes vled in  
the Masculine  
Gender ; as  
*Avis cucus cu-  
pido:* so when  
there is allusion  
to *Cupid.*

b Mulier may  
better be re-  
ferred to this  
rule, because  
it commonly  
increaseth  
short; and may  
be ioyned to  
the end of the  
rule thus ; *Et  
mulier, nam-  
que bac melius  
sab classe loca-  
tur.*

c Iter makes  
*itteris*, in the  
Genitivie, of  
an old word  
*itter. Spinther*  
a tache or  
clasp, may be  
referred hi-  
ther, being of  
the Neuter.

der : as *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Give the rule of short Commons.

A. *Communis generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning ?

A. These words are the Common of two, increasing short :  
as, <sup>d</sup> *vigil vigilis, &c.*

in the Feminine Gender : as, *Scio nomen perire bic. Quia homo nata erat, Cicero. Nec vox hominem sonat, O Dea certe. Virg.*

*Homo* and  
*nomo* are some-  
times found

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### The generall Rule of Adiectives.

Q. **V** Here begins your rule for Adiectives ?

A. *Adiectiva unam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them ?

1. For all Adiectives of one termination like *fælix*.
2. for all of two terminations like *Trifis*.
3. for all of three terminations like *bonus*.
4. for Adiectives declined but with two Articles like Substantives.
5. for Adiectives of proper declining.

Q. Give your rule for all Adiectives of one termination like *Fælix*.

A. *Adiectiva unam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule ?

A. Adiectives having but only one word or terminations in the Nominative case, that one word is of all three Genders : as, *Nom. Hic, hac & hoc fælix.*

Q. Give your rule for all Adiectives of two terminations like *Trifis*.

A. *Sub gemina si voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule ?

A. If Adiectives haue two words or terminisations in the Nominative case, as *omnis* and *omne*; the first word as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine and the Feminine, the second as *omne* is the Neuter : as, *bis & hac omnis & hoc omne.*

Q. What is your rule for all Adiectives of three terminations, like *bonus, a, um?*

A. *As*

A. *At tres variant voces.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adiectives haue three words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *Sacer*, *sacra*, *sacrum*; the first as *Sacer* is the Masculine, the second as *sacra* is the Feminine, the third as *sacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adiectives which are declined like Substantiues, with two Articles only?

A. *At sunt que flexu, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Adiectives are Substantiues by declining, yet Adiectives by nature and vie: as, *Hic & hec pauper*, *Gen. huius pauperis*: so *puber*, and the rest.

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gender?

\* *Dives, opus,*  
sores depositum,  
*pauperis tugarum,*  
*uberes solo.*

A. Yes; \* sometimes; but more seldom.

Q. Give your rules for those which haue a speciall kinde of declining.

A. *Hac proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue a special declining, differing somewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus, *Hic campester, hec campestris, hoc campestre*: or *bis & hec campestris, & hoc campestre. Gen. huius campestris.* In the rest of the cases they are declined like *tristis*.

Q. What is the meaning of those last words, *Sunt que deficiunt, &c.*

A. That there are certaine other Adiectives which are Deficitives: which shall be spoken of in another place, with some others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclitics.



# POSING OF THE RVLES OF THE HETERO- CLITS, COMMONLY called, *Quæ Genus.*

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## Heteroclits.

### *Question.*

**H**Ave you not some other Nounes, of another  
kinde of declining then those at *Propria que ma-*  
*ribus?*

**A.** Yes: we haue sundry, in the rules which we  
call *Quæ Genus.*

**Q.** What are those Nounes tearned properly?

**A.** Heteroclits.

**Q.** What meane you by Heteroclits?

**A.** Nounes of another manner of declining; that is, Nounes  
declined otherwise then the ordinary manner.

How many generall kindes are there of Heteroclits?

**A.** Three: *Variania genus, defectiva, redundantia:* that is,  
such as change their Gender or Declining. Secondly, such as  
want some case or Number. Thirdly, such as haue ouerinuch  
in declining.

**Q.** Where are these set downe together?

**A.** In the two first verles of *Quæ genus.*

**Q.** Shew me how.

**A.** First, these words, *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, doe  
note those that vary. Secondly, these words *que que non ita*  
*ritu deficiunt*, doe signifie the defectives. Thirdly, these words,  
*superantue*, doe signifie those which redound or have too  
much.

Heteroclits varying their  
Gender.

*Q.* **V**Here begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

*A.* *Hac genus ac partim, &c.*

*Q.* What is the meaning of the Rule?

*A.* These words change their Gender and declining.

*Q.* How many sorts haue you of these?

*A.* Sixe, set downe in three generall rules.

*Q.* Name the sorts.

*A.* First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixthly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

*Q.* Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

*A.* *Pergamus infælix, &c. Singula fæmineis, neutris pluralia gaudet.*

*Q.* **V**hat is the meaning of that rule?

*A.* These two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellec*ta**, are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hac Pergamus, pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hac per-gama, horum pergamorum*: so *hoc supellec*ta*, plur. hec supellec*ti*a*.

*Q.* Give your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

*A.* *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

*Q.* **V**hat is the meaning of that rule?

*A.* These foure words, *Rastrum, frenum, filum, and Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum, plur. hirastrum vel hac rastra, &c.*

*Q.* Where

\* *Hoc Pergamu*<sup>m</sup>  
is a Grecke  
word, *Pergam*<sup>m</sup>  
is found in  
*Plutus* in the  
Neuter.  
Stock.

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. Sed *anatis*: *Mascula duntaxat caelos, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. *Caelum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the singular Number, and the Masculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hoc caelum, Plural. hi caeli, tanum*: so *boc Argos, Plural. Argi.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet *Iuuenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give me the rule for Masculines singular, Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hec maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Menalus, Dyndimus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tanarus, Massicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the rule of the Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. These four words, *Sibilus, iocus, locus, auernus*, are of the Masculine Gender in the singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

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### Defectives.

Q. **V**Here begin your rules for the Heteroclitis, called Defectives?

A. *Quae sequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of Nounes following, are lame [or defective] in Number or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the severall sorts of Defectives, as they are set downe in your booke, before the rules or in the margents.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Nominatiue and Vocatiue, Nounes wanting the Vocatiue case only: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular: Feminines wanting the Singular: Neuters wanting the Singular.

### Aptots.

Q. Which are those which you call Aptots?

A. **V**Such as haue no severall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. *Quae nullum variant casum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words vary no case, and are therefore called Aptots: As, <sup>a</sup> *Fas, nil, nihil, instar*: so, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as, *Cornu, genu : i, as, Gammi, frugi*: So also *Tempe, tot, quot*; and all numbers, from three to a hundred.

Q. Haue these no number?

A. Yes: *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gunnmi*, are of the Singular Number vndeclared. b *Frugi*, both Singular and Plurall vndeclared. c *Tempe* of the Plurall vndeclared. *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to a hundred (as, d *Quatuor, quin-*

<sup>a</sup> *Frit*, the light corne in the toppe of the eare: *Git*, the herbe *Nigella*.

<sup>b</sup> *Romana*: *Tax*, a yerke or sound of a lash or of a whip, are also Aptots.

<sup>c</sup> *Pondo* is vsed *que*, &c.) are the Plurall number vndeclared.

both in the Singular and Plurall. c *Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plurall number of the first Declension of the Contraries in Greeke, as, *Teicbea, Teicbe*: so it makes e long in the rule, sic *Tempe, tot, quot, &c.* as *Theffala Tempe*. d *Ambo* and *dvo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases vndeclared, as *dvo* in Greeke.

Q. Are

**Q.** Are none of these declined in either Number?

**A.** Yes; *Cornu* and *Genus*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

**Q.** How decline you *fus*, and the rest of the Singular number?

**A.** *Sing. Hoc Fus invariabile.*

**Q.** How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu*.

**A.** *Hoc cornu invariabile in Sing. Plur. Hec cornua, horum cornuum, his cornibus, &c.*

**Q.** Decline *Tempo*.

**A.** *Plur. Hec Tempus invariabile.*

**Q.** How decline you *Tot*, and those of the Plurall Number?

**A.** *Plur. Tot invariabile: or, Hi, be, et hac Tot invar: so Hi, This is the  
be, et hac quatuor, invar, &c.* visuall manner.

### Monoptots.

**Q.** **VV**Hich call you Monoptots:

**A.** Such words as are found only in one oblique case.

**Q.** What meane you by an oblique case?

**A.** Any besides the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue.

**Q.** Give your rule for Monoptots.

**A.** *Estque Monoptoton, &c.*

**Q.** What is the meaning of it?

**A.** These words <sup>a</sup> *Noctu*, *nascu*, *inissu*, *iniussu*, *astu*, *promptu*, <sup>a</sup> *Noctu* is  
<sup>permisss</sup>, are of the Ablatiue case Singular. *Astus* is read also in found of the  
the Plurall Number. *Inficias* is found onely in the Accusatiue case  
Plurall. <sup>feminine Gen-  
der for nocte.</sup>

**Q.** Decline *Noctu*.

**A.** *Ablat. Hoc Noctu*; so the rest.

**Q.** Decline *Inficias*.

**A.** *Accus. has inficias.*

### Diptots.

**Q.** **VV**Hat words doe you call Diptots?

**A.** Such as haue but two cases.

*Q.* Give the rule.

*A.* *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

*Q.* Give the meaning of the rule.

*A.* These words haue but onely two cases in the singular number, *sors forte, spontis sponte, plus pluris, ingeris ingere, verberis verbere, tandem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice.* These haue two in the Plurall number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetis suppetias.*

*Q.* Haue none of those words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

*A.* Yes: these four, *verberis, vicem, plus and ingerere.*

*Q.* Give the rule for them.

*A.* *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

### Triplots.

*Q.* **V**Hat words doe you call Triplots?

*A.* Such as haue but three cases in the Singular number.

*Q.* Give the rule.

*A.* *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

*Q.* What is the meaning of that rule?

*A.* These two words <sup>a</sup> *precis* and *opis*, haue but three cases in the Sing. number: as, *precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope:* *precis loci relata.* *fuges* and *dictionis* want onely the Nominative and Vocabative; and *vis* is seldom <sup>vis</sup> commonly wanteth the Dative: but they all haue the Plurall number whole.

*Q.* Give your rule for those which want the Vocabative case.

*A.* *Quae referunt, ut quis, &c.*

*Q.* What is the meaning of that Rule?

*A.* All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiues, Indefinites, and all Pronounes, besides *mī, meus, nōster* and *nōstrās*, doe lacke the Vocabative case.

*Q.* Giue

Q. Give your Rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly: All Proper names, names of graine [ or corne ] things reckned by waight, herbes, moist things, metals, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not Proper names sometimes haue the Plurall number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes: Or when there are moe of the safne name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, when *Cato*nes are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was: *Decij* put for valiant men, such as *Decius* was: *Mecenates* put for worthy Noblemen, such as *Mecenas* was; then they are in the Plurall Number. Or, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the rule for this exception.

A. *Eft ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes haue the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Give your rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. *Ordera, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defru-*  
*sum, thus,* haue onely three cases in the Plurall Number: that is, the Nominatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocatiue.

\* *Hordeum.*  
This rule is set  
for an excepti-  
on from Pro-  
pria cuncta  
notes.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. *Nom. hordeum, Gen. hordeus, hordei.* Plu. *Nom. horde-*  
*area, Accus. hordea, Voc. hordea.*

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Q. Give your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

Quo 29.

A. *Hes.*

A. *Hesperus & vesper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, sanguis, ether,* and *nemo* (which is of the common of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

\* Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldom read in the Genitiae or Vocative: according to that rule of *Despauterius*; *Nemo caret Genito, quinto, numero, queque secundo*: *Nemo* wants the Genitiae, and Vocative Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Give your rule of Feminines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula, Fæminei generis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Feminines doo commonly want the Plural Number; *Pubes, salns, calio, indoles, tuffis, pix, humus, lues, sitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senecta, iumentus*. But *Soboles* and *labes* haue the Nominatiue, Accusatiae and Vocatiue in the Plurall Number: and so haue all Nounes of the fift Declension: except *res, species, facies, acies, and dies*; which haue the Plurall Number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, invidia, sapientia, desidia, and gnatia*, and many other words like.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall.

A. *Neclicer his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plural number; *Delicinum, senium, lethum, oenium, salum, barabrum, virus, virnum, viscum, penum, institum, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, a halec, gelu, solium, inbar.*

Q. Give

**Q.** Give me your Rule of Masculines wanting the Singular Number?

**A.** *Mascula sunt tantum, &c.*

**Q.** Give the meaning of it.

**A.** These Masculines doe want the Singular Number; *ma-nes, maiores, cancelli, liberi, antes, no-nes*, being taken for an issue of blood, *lengures, fasti, minoros, natates, penates*; with certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall Number: as, *Gabii, Locri*, and the like.

**Q.** Give your rule for Feminines wanting the Singular Number.

**A.** *Hec sunt feminini generis, &c.*

**Q.** Give the meaning of it.

**A.** These Feminines want the Singular Number; *Exuviae, pha-lera*, and so the rest. So *plaga* signifying nets, with *value, diui-tia, nupicia, latentes*, and names of Cities which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plurall Number: as, *Thebe, Athene*, and the like.

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**Q.** Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

**A.** *Rarius haec primo, &c.*

**Q.** Give the meaning of the Rule.

**A.** These Neuters want the Singular Number; *Mænia, tæsqua, precordia, lustra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, castra, iusta, sponsalia, rostra, crepundia, cunabula, exuta, effusa*: also the feasts of the heathenish gods: as, *Bacchanalia*, and the like.

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### *Hetroclits, called Redundantia.*

**Q.** Give your Rules for those words which redound, or which haue more in declining then Nounes haue commonly.

**A.** *Hac quasi luxuriant, &c.*

**Q.** How many rules haue you of them?

**A.** Five: First, of such words as are of diuers terminati-ons,

ons, declining and Genders. Secondly, such as haue two Accusatiue cases. Thirdly, such as haue diuers terminations, and some of them diuers declinings in the same sense and Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second declension. Fifthly, Adiectives of diuers terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of diuers Terminations, Declining and Gender?

A. *Hec quasi luxuriante, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantives haue diuers Terminations, Declining and Genders: as, *Hic tonitrus hoc tonitrum, hic clypeus hoc clypeum, hic baculus hoc baculum, hic sensus hoc sensum, hic tignus hoc tignum; hoc tapetum tis, hoc tapete tis, and hic tapes etis; hic punctus hoc punitum, hoc sinapis inuariabile, hac sinapis, hic sinus hoc sinum, hec mendis hoc mendum, hic viscus hoc viscum, hoc cornu inuariabile, hoc cornum and hic cornus, hic eventus hoc eventum, and perduellis,* \* and many other like unto them.

\* As, *Rete* and *pecus oria*, and *pecu, inuariabile*. *Fames*, *is* and *ei*, *artus, us*, and *artu, inuariabile, artua, um*, in the Plurall. *Proliens* and *Problemum, dogma, schema, thema: Schema, atis, and stema, e: so pascha, atis, and pascha, e: Iuger, and iugerum, i, and iugeris, is, and iugeria, is.* So, *Labium, and labia, euum, and euus, nasus and n. sum. collus and collum, uterus and viterum. Hic guitar and hoc guitar: Vlysses, is, &c, t lygeus Vlyssi, by Syneresis Vlyssi, and by contraction Vlyss, of Vlysses, of the third Declension of the contracts in Greeke like Easileus. So are Achilli, Oroniti, Achati, when they are vised in the Genitive case, as they are oft; as is manifest by the Adiectives agreeing with them in the Genitive.*

Q. Giue your rule of those which haue two Accusatiue cases.

A. *Sed tibi præterea, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, when they are made Latine words, haue two Accusatiue cases; one of the \* Latine, another of the Greeke: as, *Hic panther etis, Accusatiue hunc pantherem vel panthera; so crater, is, Accusatiue hunc craterem, vel cratera: cassis idis, Accusatiue hanc cassidem vel cassida; ethere, etherem vel ethera.*

Q. May not other Substantives bee made of the Greeke Accusatiue case?

A. Yes.

\* These are seldom vised in the Accusatiue case in Latine.

A. Yes: of *panthera* may bee made *hic panthera panthe-  
ra*.

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Q. Where is your Rule for those which haue diuers terminations in the Nominatiue case, in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Veritutur his rectius, sensus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These words haue diuers Nominatiue cases, and some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and Gender: as, <sup>a</sup> *Hic Gibbus bi*, and *gibber eris*, *hic cucumis vel cucum-  
mer cucumeris*, *hec stipis stipis*, and *hec stipis is*, *hic vel hec cinis ci-  
neris*, and *ciner cineris*, *hic vomis vel vomer vomeris*, *hec scobis  
vel scobs is*, *hic vel hec puluis vel puluer eris*, *hic & hec puber vel  
pubes eris*.

Q. What other words haue you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*: as, *Hic honor* and *honos  
oris*; *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: so *hec apes* and *apis is*, *hec plebs  
and plebis is*.

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many comming of Greeke words: as, *Hic delphin inis*, and *delphini i*, *hic elephas tis*, and *elephantus ti*, *hic congrus vel  
conger i*, *hic Meleagrus vel Meleager i*, *hic Tencrus and Tenu-  
eris*: so, many other like.

Q. Give your Rule for those that change their Declension.

A. *Hac simul & quartis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declension: as, *laurus*, *quercus*, *pinus*, *ficus*, *colus*, *penus*, *cornus*, (when it signifieth a dog-tree) *lacus* and *domus*.

Q. Decline *Laurus*.

A. *Hec laurus*, *Gen. lauri vel laurus*, &c. so the rest.

P 2

Q. Where

<sup>a</sup> *Puerus, eri,  
puer, eri, nubes,  
and nubis.*

*Hec puber, is.*

*Tumultus, orna-  
tus, geminus, se-  
natus, are found  
also of the sec-  
ond Declensi-  
on. So *nus, us,*  
*and annus, annis,**

*Q.* Where is your rule for Adiectives of diuers declinings  
and endings?

*A.* *Et que luxuriant, sunt, &c.*

*Q.* What is the meaning of that rule?

*A.* There are certaine Adiectives which haue two manner of  
endings and declinings: and especially those which come of  
these words; *Arma, ingum, nerans, somnus, clesnus, animus, limbus,*  
*franum, cera, bacillum.*

*Q.* How doe these end?

*A.* Both in *us*, and in *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, comming  
of *arma*.

*Q.* How are these declined?

*A.* Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is* like *trifissis*:  
as, *inermus, a, um*; and *bic & hac inermis & hoc enermis.*

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THE

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# THE POSING OF THE R VLES OF THE VERBES, CALLED *As in prasenti.*

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*Question.*

**W**hat are the Rules of Verbes for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbes.

**Q.** In what order are those rules of the Verbes placed?

A. First, cōmon Preterperf. tenses of simple Verbes ending in *e*. Secondly Preterperf. tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, Supines of simple Verbes. Fourthly, Supines of compound Verbes. Fifty, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*. Sixty, Verbes hauing two Preterperf. tenses. Sevently, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes Neuter Passives. Eightly, Verbes borrowing their Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbes lacking their Supines.

**Q.** For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *e*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the four Coniugations. First, Verbes of the first Coniugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbes of the second Coniugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbes of the third Coniugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of  
simple Verbes of the first Coniu-  
gation.

*Lauo & so*  
the rest excepted, may seeme  
to haue beeene  
sometimes of  
the third Coniugation.  
They make  
the Preterper-  
tense very sel-  
domne, and some-  
time some of  
them are  
found so : as,  
*necan*i*. Plant.*

**Q.** Giue your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *o*, of  
the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

**A.** As in present perfectum, &c.

**Q.** What is the meaning of that Rule?

**A.** That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *as* in the Present tense, as, *Amo amas*, will haue *ans* in the Preterperfect tense like *amanis: No, nas, nauis*, except *lauo lanas* which makes *laui*; not *lauani*; so *inuo iunii*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, vero, cumbo*, which make *ii: as, nezo as, jis*. Also *do das*, which makes *didi*, and *slo, stas, stetis*.

The second Coniugation.

**Q.** **W**Here is your Rule for Verbes of the second Coniugation like *Doco*?

**A.** *E: in present perfectum, &c.*

**Q.** Giue the meaning of that rule.

**A.** Verbes of the second Coniugation, hauing *es* in the present tense like *doco, doceis*, will haue *ii: in the Preterperfect tense like docui: as Nigres nigrer nigrui.*

**Q.** Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

**A.** Yes: my booke seemes to make six.

**Q.** What is the first?

**A.** *Iubeo excipe inssi, &c.*

**Q.** Giue the meaning of it?

**A.** These Verbes are first excepted; *Iubeo* which makes *inssi*, not *inbui*; *forbeo* hauing *forbui* and *forpsi*, *mulceo mulsi*, *luxi*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *strideo stridi*.

**Q.** What is the second exception?

**A.** *Quatuor his infrà, &c.*

**Q.** Giue

*b Stridere,*  
*seruere, cauere,*  
are sometimes  
read, as if of  
the third Coniugation. *Fri-*  
*geo hath also*  
*friguit in the*  
*Preterperfect*  
*tense, and so*  
*refrigat.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperf. tense is doubled in these four Verbes; *Pendeo*, making *pependi*, *merdeo momordi*, *Momordi* and *spondeo, sp̄sp̄pondi, sondeo totondi*. *spondi* are out of use.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel R ante geo, sis sit, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *vrgo vrsi*, *mulgeo mulsi*, and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *angeo auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *D at fleo fles, flesi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo flesi*, *Leo leui*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *deleo delesi*, so *pleo pleni*, and *neonensi*.

Q. What is the fifth exception?

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*; so *torqueo torfi*, and *hereo herfi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Veo sic vi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *veo* make *vi*: as *ferveo fervi*; except *niveo* and *civiveo* coming of it, which make both *nivi* and *vivi*. To which may be ioyned *civo* making *civi*, and *vico vivi*.

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### The third Coniugation.

Q. Here begin your rules for Verbes of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia praeferuntur formabit, &c.*

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbes of the first and second Coniugation haue?

A. No: but so many severall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue

112 Preterperfect Tenses of the third Coniugation.

haue they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia prae tristum, &c.*

A. That Verbes of the third Coniugation, forme their Preterperfect tense, according to the termination of the Present tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules?

A. I must mark how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo*, *co*, *do*, or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my booke: and so shall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*; as, *Lambo Lambi*; except *scribo*, which makes *scripsi*, *nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cumbii*.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Bo fit bi*, ut *Lambo Lambi*, &c.

Q. Tell me shortly the meaning of euery of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*: as, *vinco vici*; except *parco*, which maketh both *peperci* and *parci*, *dico dixi*, and *duco duxi*.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di*: as *mando mandi*. But *findo* makes *fidi*, *fundo fundi*, *tundo tutudi*, *pendo pependi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pepedi*; so *cado cecidi*, and *cado*, to beat *cecidii*.

*Cedo* to give place makes *cessi*; so all these Verbes, *vado vado*, *ledo ledi*, *disido disidi*, *trudo trudi*, *clando clandi*, *plando plundi*, *rodo rodi*, make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di*: as, *vado vasi*, &c.

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi*: as *iungo iunxi*: except *r* be set before *go*; for then it is turned into *si*: as, *spargo sparsi*. But these Verbes ending in *go*, make *gi*: as, *lego legi*, *ago agi*, *tango tetigi*, *pango pannxi*, *pupngi*: *pango*, when it signifieth to make a couenant, will haue *pepegi*; but when it signifieth to ioyne, it will haue *pegi*; and when it signifieth to sing, it will haue *panxi*.

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as, *trabo traxi*, and *vecho vexi*.

Q. What

*Tergo* and *sugo* are found  
for *tergo* and  
*sugo*.

*Q.* What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *ii:* as, *colo colui:* but *pſallo* with *p*, and *fallo* *Excello excellui:* without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *ii:* as, *pſallo pſalli.* Also *vello* *Pervello* in *T-* makes *velli* and *vulfi*; *fallo fefelli*; *cetto*, signifying to break, *ceculi*, and *pello pepuli.*

*Q.* What is *Mo* made?

A. *ii:* as, *vomo vomui.* But *emo* makes *emii.* And *emo, promo,* *demo,* ~~anno~~, make *pſi:* as, *como compi*, &c. *premo - ſi.*

*Q.* What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Vi:* as, *sino ſini;* except *temno* which makes *tempi*, *ſterno ſtrani*, *ſperno ſpreni*, *limo* which makes *leui*, and sometimes *lini* *Pofui* for *poſui* and *lini*, *cerno* making *creni:* *gigno* makes *geniis*, *pono poſui*, *cano cecini.* and *occanni* for *ocinuit* are cut off vte.

*Q.* What is *Po* made?

A. *Pſi:* as, *Scalpo ſcalpi;* except *rumpo* which makes *rapi*, *ſtrepo ſtrepi*, and *crepo crepi.*

*Q.* What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui:* as, *Linguo liqui;* except *coquo*, that makes *coxi.*

*Q.* What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi:* as, *Sero* to plant or ſow, *ſeuſi;* but in other significations it makes *ſeruii:* *verro* makes *verri* and *verſi*, *vro viſi*, *gero geſſi*, *quero queſuii*, *ſero trini*, *curro cucurri.*

*Q.* What is *ſe* made?

A. *Vi:* as, *Accerſo acerſui;* ſo *arceſſo*, *inceſſo*, *laceſſo:* but *capeſſo* makes *capeſſi* and *capeſſimi*, *faceſſo faceſſi*, *viſo viſi*, and *pinſo pinſui.*

*Q.* What is *ſeo* made?

A. *Vi:* as, *Paſco paſi:* but *poſco* makes *popoſci*, *diſco diſici*, *quiñiſco quexi.*

*Q.* What is *te* made?

A. *Ti:* as, *Verto verti:* but *ſitio*, signifying to make to ſtand, will haue *ſiti:* ſo *ſterto* hath *ſtertiū*, *meto meſſu.* Words ending in *etto* will haue *eti:* as, *Fleſto flexi:* but *petto* makes *pexi* and *peſi*, and *netto* *nexui* and *nexi.* *Mitto* makes *mifi*, *peto* hath *peti* and *peſiui.*

*Q.* What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi:* as, *Volvo volvi;* but *viuo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexi*, and *texo texui.*

*Q.* What

114 Preterperfect Tenses of the fourth Coningation.

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. *Ci*: as, *Facio feci, iacio ieci*: but the old word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *percio pexi*.

Q. What is *dio* made?

A. *Di*: as, *Fodio fodi*.

Q. What is *gio* made?

A. *Gi*: as, *Fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *Pi*: as, *capio cepi*: but *cupio* makes *cupini*, *rapio* makes *rapii*, *piosapii* and *sapini*.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *Ri*: as, *Pario peperi*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Tio* is made *ssi* with a double *ff*: as, *Quatio quassii*.

Q. What is *uo* made?

A. *ui*: as, *statuo statui*; but *pluo* makes *pluvi*, and *pluui: struo* makes *struxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

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The fourth Coniugation.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Coniugation, like *Anduo*?

A. *Quarta dat is iui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Verbes of the fourth Coniugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *iui*: as, *scio, scis, scui*. Except *venio*, which makes *veni*: so *cambio, raucio, farcio, farso, sepio, sensio, fulcio, baurio*; which makes *si*: *sancio* makes *saxi*, and *vincio vinxii*; *salso* hath *salui*, and *amicio amicui*.

Q. Doe these never make their Preterperfect tense in *iui*?

A. Yes: sometimes, though more seldom by the rule *Parcius utemur cambiu*, &c.

Of the Preterperfect Tenses of Compound Verbes.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbes?

A. *Preteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verbe hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verbe: as, *Doceo docui, edoceo edocui*.

Q. Are there no exceptions from this Rule, *Preteritum dat idem*?

A. Yes: diuers.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbes, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *pracurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, disco, sto* and *posco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*, but the compound of it, as, *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: so all other compounds; except *pracurro*, which makes *precucurri*: and so *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. Which is your second exception from *Preteritum dat idem*?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, elo, pungo, do* and *sto*, as they are noted in the margin of my booke, and haue euery one their severall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *et plico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noune, will haue *ans* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico as, supplicans*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *mulium* and *plico*, will haue *multiplicans*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *is* and *ans*: as, *applico, applicans vel applicati*: so *complico, replico, ex�lico*.

Q.

Q. Giue

116. Compounds changing the first Vowell into e.

Q. Give your rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamuis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *oliū* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *oleui*: as, *Exoleo*, *exoleui*; except *reboleo* and *suboleo*, which make *oliū*: as, *reboleo*, *rebolui*, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for the Compounds of *Pungo*?

A. *Composita à pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum à do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. <sup>a</sup> The compounds of *do*, beeing of the third Coniugation, doe make *didi*, not *dedi*: as, *Addo*, *addis*, *addidi*; so <sup>b</sup> *credo*, *edo*, *dedo*, and all the rest of them; except *abscondo* which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum à sto stas*, *stibebit*.

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Compounds changing the first Vowell  
into e.

Q. What other exceptions haue you, wherein the compound Verbes doe differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbes as when they are compounded do change the first vowell in the Present and Preterperfect tense, into e. The second, of such as so change the first vowell into i. The third of such as change the first vowell into i, saue in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give the rule of those which change the first vowell into e.

A. Verba

A. Verba haec simplicia, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbes, if they be compounded, doe change the first Vowell into e : as, *Damno* being compounded with *con* makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *lacto*, *oblecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of any of those Verbes of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into e?

A. Yes : of some Compounds of *pario* and *paſco*.

Q. What is your obseruation of the Compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio* and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri* : as *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ii*. as, *aperio aperiū* and *operio operiū*.

Q. Is there nothing else to be obſerued in the Compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes : that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbes of the fourth Coniugation, although the simple Verbe bee of the third Coniugation : as, *aperire, operire, repe-rire*.

Q. What is the obſeruation of the compounds of *paſco*?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispeſco*, doe change the first Vowell into e, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ii* : as, *compesco is, compescui*, and *dispeſco dispeſci* : but all the rest of the compouuds of *paſco*, doe keepe still the vowell and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe as, *epaſco, epaſciſis, epauiſis, &c.*

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### Compounds changing the first Vowell into i.

Q. Give your rule of those which change the first Vowell into i.

A. *Hac habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q 3

Q. What

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbes *babeo*, *lateo*, *salio*, &c. if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowell into i; as, of *babeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio*, *eripio*, *eripui*: and so in the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in ii; though *cano* it selfe make *cecini*: as, *concinco*, *concinui*.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *A cano natum Preteritum per ii*, &c.

Q. Haue you no other speciall rules which are ioyned to this rule; *Hec babeo, lateo, salio, &c.*

A. Yes: of the compounds of *placeo*, *pango*, *manceo*, *scalpo*, *calco*, *salio*, *clando*, *quatio*, *lano*.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo sic displiceo*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, doe change the first vowell into i: as, *displaceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita à pango retinent a quatuor ista*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these fourre compounds of *pango*, signifying to ioyne, that is, *depango*, *appango*, *circumpango*, and *repango*, do keepe: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into i (as *impingo*, *impegi*) by the rule, *Hec babeo, lateo*, &c.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *manceo*.

A. *A manceo mansi*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these fourre compounds of *manceo*, *premanceo*, *emineo*, *promineo* and *immanceo* doe change the first vowell into i, and also make *minui* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *premanceo*, *praminnui*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *manceo*; as, *permanceo*, *permansi*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salio*?

A. Com-

*Depango depagi,*  
and *depanxi*:  
so *repango*.

A. Composita à *scalpo*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salto*, doe change *a* into *u*: as, for *escalpo* we say *excupo*: so for *incalco* *inculco*, for *resalto* *resulco*.

Q. Giue the rule for the compounds of *clando*, *quatio*, *lano*.

A. Composita à *clando*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. The compounds of *clando*, *quatio*, *lano*, do cast away *a*: as, of *clando* wee doe not say *occlando*, but *occludo*: so of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percusio*: of *lano* wee say *proluo*, not *prola-*  
*uo*.

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Compounds changing the first vowell into *i*,  
saue in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. **V**Here is your rule for compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, saue in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Hac si componas*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbes *ago*, *enzo*, *sedeo*, *rego*, *frango*, *capiō*, *iacio*, *lacio*, *specio*, *premo*, when they are compounded, doe change the first vowell into *i*, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses comming theroco: as, of *frango*, we say, *refringo refregi*; of *capiō* *incipio incipi*, not *incipi*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule, *Hac si compo-*  
*nas*?

A. Yes: I haue exceptions for some of the compounds of *a-*  
*go*, *rego*, *facio*, *lego*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *sasago* are declined like the simple Verbe  
*ago*, keeping *a* still.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Sed panca notenter: Namque suum simplex*, &c.

Q. What is the second exception from *Hac si componas*?

A. *Atque*

120 Exceptiōē frō those which change the first vowel into i.

A. Argue ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That these two Compounds of *ago*, *dego* and *cogo*: and *pergo* and *surgo*, compounds of *rego*, doe cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we do not say *deago*, but *dego*: so for *cago*, we say *cogo*; *pergo* for *perago*; and *surgo* for *surrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio, nisi*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. The Compounds of *Facio* doe not change the first voyell into *i*, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, <sup>a</sup>*inficio*: the rest, as, <sup>b</sup>*olfacio*: and *calfacio* keepe *e* still.

Q. What is the exception for compounds of *lego*?

A. *A lego nata, re, se, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That *Lego*, being compounded with *re*, *se*, *per*, *pra*, *sub* or *trans*, doth keepe *e* still: as, *relego*, not *religo*: the rest of the compounds of *lego*, do change the first voyell into *i*: as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How do the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense?

A. Three of them, *intelligo*, *diligo*, *negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest haue *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

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Of the Supines of Simple  
Verbes.

Quest. **H**ow will you know the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give your Rule.

A. *Nunc ex Praterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Nunc ex Praterito?*

A. That wee must leарne to forme the Supine of the preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense end in *bi*, how must the Supine end?

A. In *tum*: as, *Bibi bibitum*.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Bibibi tumformat, &c.*

Q. What is *cī* made?

A. *Cī* is made *etum*: as, *vici victum, icī icētum, feci facētum, ieci iactūm*.

Q. What is *dī* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Dī fit sum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Dī*, in the Preterperfect tense, is made *sum* in the Supine: as, *vidi visum*. And some of them doe make it with a double *ss*: as, *pandi passum, scidi sessum, scidi scissum, fidis fissum, fodis fossum, not fōsum*.

Q. What speciall obseruatiō haue you in that rule, *Dī fit sum?*

A. *Hic etiam aduersas, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of it?

A. That the first syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi makes tonsum, not totonsame so cecidī casum; and cecidī casum, tetondi is made tensum and tentum, tutundī tunsum, pepēdi peditum, dēdi datum.*

Q. VVhat is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *etum*: as, *legi lectum: pegi and pepegi make pactum, frugi fractum, tetigi tacētum, egi acētum, pupugi punctum, fungi fugitum.*

Q. VVhat is *li* made?

A. *Lis* is made *sum*: as, *sallī, signifying to season with salt, makes salsum, pepulī pulsum, ceculī culsum, fefellī falsum, vellī vulsum, tulī makes latum.*

Q. What are these terminations, *mi, ni, pi, qui*, made?

R

A. *Tum*

A. *Tum*: as, *emi empnum*, *veni venum*, *cecini canum*; *cepi* coming of *capio* makes *capnum*, and *cepi* of *capio*, *captum*, *rupi* *ruptum*, *liqui licium*.

*Q.* What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum*: as, *verri versum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum*.

*Q.* What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum*: as, *visi visum*; but *misi* makes *missum* with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum*: as, *fusfi ful-tum*, *haufsi haustum*, *farfi faratum*, *farfi faratum*, *vissi vistum*, *gesfi gesum*, *torfi* makes both *tortum* and *corsum*, *indusfi* hath *indul-tum* and *indulsum*.

*Q.* What is *ps* made?

A. *Psi* is made *tum*: as, *Scripti scriptum*: but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

*Q.* What is *ri* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum*: as, *steti comming of sto*, and *steti comming of sisto*, doe both of them make *statum*: except *verts* which makes *versum*.

*Q.* What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum*: as, *Flavi flatum*; except *pauis*, which makes *pastum*: so *lauis* hath *lotum lautum* and *lauantum*, *pora-us potum* and *potatum*, *cani* makes *cautum*, *seui* comming of *sero* makes *satum*, *lisni litum*, *solis solum*, *volvi volutum*, *sin-gulini singultum*, *venius* to bee sold, makes *venum*, *sepelius se-pulum*.

*Q.* What is *ui* made?

A. *ui* is made *tum*: as, *domui dominum*: but if the Preter-perfect *ui* come of a Verbe ending in *uo*, it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *tum*: as, *exui* comming of *exo*, makes *extum*; except *ruui* of *rvo* which makes *ruithum*, not *ruum*: *Secui* makes *setum*, *necuinectum*, *fricui frictum*, *mis cui mistum*, *amicui amictum*, *tornui tortum*, *dociui doctum*, *temui tentum*, *con-jului confultum*, *alui* makes *alrum* and *alitum*, *salui saleum*, *colui cultum*, *occultus occultum*, *pinsipi pistum*, *rapui rapum*, *fernui fer-tum*, and *texui texum*.

*Q.* What is the meaning of that rule, *Hoc sed iū mutant in sum, &c?*

A. These

A. These Verbes turne *ii* into *sum*: as, *cenxi* makes *censum*, *celluicelsum*, *messxi messum*: but *nexxi* makes *nexum*, and *pexxi pexum*. *Patxi* makes *patsum*, *carxi cassum* and *carium*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *etum*: as, *vinxi viuetum*. But siue Verbes ending in *xi* cast away *n*: as, *Fixxi* makes *fixum*, not *finctum*: so *minxi militum*, *piaxi pictum*, *strixxi stridulum*, and *rinxxi rictum*. Also these fourre Verbes ending in *xi*, make *xum* not *etum*: *flxi flexum*, *plexi plexum*, *fixi fixum*, *fluxi fluxum*.

### Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

2. **W**here is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbes?

A. *Compositum ut simplex formatur &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Compositum ut sim-*  
*plex?*

A. That Compound Verbes forme their Supines, as the simple Verbes whereof they are compounded: as, *docni* makes *do-*  
*ctum*; so *edocns edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Quamvis non eadem sit, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of those words, *Quamvis non ea-*  
*dem?*

A. That there are some compound Supines which haue not  
the same syllable which the simple haue.

Q. Which are those?

A. The compounds of *tunsum* make *tunsum*, of *ritum ru-*  
*tum*, of *satum sulcum*, and of *satum sitem*. So *captum factum*,  
*sactum raptum canum*, *partum sparsum*, *carptum farinum*, doc  
change *a* into *e*: as, of *captum incepum*, of *fallum infellum*, &c.

Q. Haue you no other obseruations of the Supines of com-  
pound Verbes?

A. Yes: of *Ed* and *nosco*.

Q. What obseruation haue you of the Supines of *Edo*?

A. That the compounds of *Edo* doe not make *estum*, as the simple Verbe *edo* doth; but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum*: onely *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule, *Verbum Edo compostum, &c.*

Q. VVhat is your obseruation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *Anoscantum duo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* and *agnosco* haue *cognitionum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as, *pernosco pernorum*; none of them make *noscium*.

### Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in or.

Q. VVhere is your Rule for Verbes in or?

A. *Verba in or admittunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines, doe make their Preterperfect tense, of the latter Supine of the Actiue voyce, by changing *u* into *us*, and putting to *sum velfui*: as, of *Luitu* is made *Leitus sum velfui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est deponens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. \* That Deponents and Commons are to be marked, because they haue no latter Supine of the Actiue whereof to bee formed: and especially those are to bee noted which seeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeat those which are obserued in your booke.

A. *Labor* makes *lap/u*, *patior* makes *passiu*, and the com-  
moner, as Passiues pounds of *patior*: as, *compatior compassiu*, *perpetior perpetissu*:  
doe; we must fateor which makes *passiu*, and the compounds of it: as, *confateor confessiu*, *diffeatior diffessiu*: *gradior* making *gressus*, with  
the compounds of it: as, *digredior digressus*. So *fatiscor fes-*  
*sus*, *metior mensus*, *vtor usus*, *ordior* signifying to weaue, ma-  
king *ordisus*; *ordior* to beginne *orsus*, *visor nisus vel nixus sum*,

*vlcischor*

Verbes hauing two Preterperfect tenses. 123

ulciscor uleus, irascor iratus, reor ratus, obliniscor obliens, fruor  
fructus et fructus, ac freus, misereor misertus, suor & tuor both b Morior, eris,  
make tuiens, although they haue both tuum & tuistum in their tuum, mori.  
Supines. Loquor makes loquimus, sequor sequentus, expior exper- Orior, oriri uel  
tus, pacifcor pacitus, nanciscor nactus, apifcor aptus, adipiscor adep- orerius, ortus  
tus, queror questus, proficiscor profectus, expurgifcor expurgetus,  
communiscor commens, nascor natus, b morior mortuus, orior ortus.

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Of Verbes hauing a double Preter-  
perfect tense.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for Verbes which haue two  
Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Prateritum activa, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbes Neuters haue a Preterperfect tense, both  
of the Active and Passive voyce : as, Ceno cenavi and cenantus  
sum, iuro iuravi and iuratus sum; poto potavi and potus, titubo  
titubavi and titubatus, careo carni and cassus, prandeo prandi and  
pransus, pateo patui and passus, placebo, placui and placitus, suesco  
suevi and suetus, veno to be sold, venies and venditus sum, nubo  
to be married, nupsi and nupta sum, mereor meritus sum and  
merui, liber makes libuit and libitum est vel fuit, licet makes  
licuit and licitum est vel fuit, radet raduit and persafum est vel  
fuit, pudet puduit and puditum est vel fuit, piget piguit and pigitum  
est vel fuit.

Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbes  
Neuter Passives.

Q. **H**ave you not some Verbes which are called Neuter  
Passives ?

A. Yes.

Q. What Verbes are those ?

A. Verbes Neuters hauing for most part the Passive signi-  
fication,

fication, and the Preterperfect tense of the Passive.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. Neutra passum sic Prateritum, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passives haue a Preterperfect tense, as if of the Passive voyce: as, *Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido filius sum, audiō auisus sum, sio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mero manus sum*. Although the Grammian Phocas count *mactus* a Noun.

### Of Verbes borrowing a Preterperfect tense.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. Quadam Prateritum verba, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes haue no Preterperfect tense of their owne, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others: as, 1. Verbes Inceptiues ending in *co*, being put for the Primitiue Verbs whereof they are deriu'd, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by Inceptiues ending in *co*, put for their Primitiues?

A. Verbes which end in *co*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to waxe more: as, *Tepeco*, to begin to be warme or to waxe warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepus* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *ferneco* put for *ferneo* will haue *fernis*.

Q. Name the other Verbes which borrow the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concussi* of *concuso*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percuio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *fido* hath *scidi* of *sedeo*, *tollo* *sustulsi* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *suo*, *fero* hath *truli* of *talo*, *fistu* signifying to stand, will haue *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *infamui* of *in/anuo*: of *vescor* makes *pastus* *sum* of *pascor*, *medeor* will haue *medicatus* comming of *medicor*,

Verbes wanting their Preterperfect Tenses. 127  
medicor, liquor liques factus obliquefio, reminiscor makes recorda-  
tus, of recordor.

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### Of Verbes wanting their Pre- perfect tenses.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Pre-  
terperfect tenses?

A. *Preteritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes want their Preterperfect tense. First, these  
fixe; *vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nido*. Secondly, such  
Verbes Inceptiues ending in *co*, which are not put for their Pri-  
mitiues, but for themselves, or which haue no Primitiue Verbes:  
as *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age; which is deriu'd of *Puer*,  
not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues  
want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be  
formed: as, *metior, timeor*. Fourthly, all Mediatiues besides *par-  
turio*, which makes *parturini*, and *efurio efurini*.

Q. What Verbes doe you call Meditatiues?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to doe a  
thing, or to be about to doe something, as, *Scripturio* I am about  
to write; *efurio*, I hunger or haue a desire to eat.

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### Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. **G**iue your Rule for Verbes wanting their Supines.

A. *Hac raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines;  
*Lambo, gnico, rudo, scabo, parco, dispesco, paco, disco, compesco,* <sup>a</sup> Of Parce  
*quincico, dego, anguo, sugo, lingo, mingo, satago, psallo, volo, noto, malo,* are found  
*tremo, strideo, strido, slaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, serveo. So* <sup>a</sup> parcum and  
the cōpounds of *nno*: as, *rennuo*: the cōpounds of *cado*, as *incido*: <sup>a</sup> parcitum; but  
except

except *occido*, which makes *occiduum*, and *recido* which makes *recaſum*.

*Existo* and  
*præxisto* com-  
pounds of *xisto*  
do want the  
Supines.  
The com-  
pounds of *lin-  
guo* haue the  
Supines: as,  
*religium*,  
thought it be  
ſeldome  
read in the  
ſimple.

Also these Verbes want their Supines; *respo*, *tinguo*, *uo*, *me-  
two*, *clo*, *frigeo*, *clavo*, *ſterto*, *timeo*, *luceo* and *arceo*: but the com-  
pounds of *arceo* do make *erxitum*. So the compounds of *gruo*  
want their Supines: as *ingruo*. V. 10

Finally, all Neuters of the ſecond Coniugation, which haue  
iii in the Preterperfect tense, doe want their Supines:  
except, *glo*, *dolco*, *placo*, *taceo*, *pareo*, *farco*, *woco*,  
*paso*, *lateo*, *valeo* and *caleo*; which  
haue their Supines.

**FINIS.**

*William Cave*  
*His Book*

*John Smith*



except *occide* which makes *occasum*, and *recido* which makes *recaſum*.

*Excello* and  
*præcello* com-  
pounds of *cello*  
do want the  
Supines.

The com-  
pounds of *lin-  
quo* haue the  
Supines: as,  
*relatum*,  
though it be  
ſeldome  
read in the  
ſimple.

Also these Verbes want their Supines; *respuo*, *linquuo*, *me-  
tuo*, *cluo*, *frigeo*, *claro*, *ſterto*, *timo*, *lucco* and *arceo*: but the com-  
pounds of *arceo* do make *erxitum*. So the compounds of *gruo*  
want their Supines: as *ingruo*.

Finally, all Neuters of the ſecond Coniugation, which haue  
*ui* in the Preterperfect tense, doe want their Supines:  
except, *olo*, *doko*, *placo*, *taco*, *pavo*, *carco*, *moov*,  
*pateo*, *laseo*, *valuo* and *caleo*; which  
haue their Supines.

**FINIS.**

William Cave  
his Booke

